BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1847.

Vol. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

For the Herald and Journal.

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LOCAL PREACHERS IN BALTIMORE, &C.

Their Number-Spirit-Plan of Labor-Their Associatio Country Work-Talents.

Dear Br. Stevens,-There are some things in the character and operations of these men, that are worthy of being known and imitated by our brethren in other places. There are more than forty local preachers and exhorters in this city: and a more laborious and efficient class of men, in their sphere of operation, I apprehend cannot he found in any department of our work, or in any section of our country. They literally make the gospel of Christ, without charge," to them who listen to their instructions, working daily with their own hands, to supply those things which are needful and convenient for the body; and at the same time they are among the most cheerful and liberal in supporting the itinerant preachers who have the pastoral charge, and general oversight of the work. The following is an illustration of their arrangements, and the amount

more city station, which includes Light street, Eutaw and Wesley Chapel—the oldest station in the Conference) calls together his board of local preachers, and ascertains how many sermons h one will preach, or be responsible for, in the station during the year; and he is to fix the time and places, which is done in filling out his plan of appointments for the Conference year. The same being done in each station, the whole plan for the year is published upon cards, and in a onvenient pocket form; and a single glance at the plan, will show at once who is to preach for simply his appointment by another) in any parcular church, on any given Sabbath of the year, and which part of the year. That there are several advantages arising from this arrangement, I think will readily be perceived by every reader. The part which the local preachers have in this system of operation, will appear from the fact, that in the "city station," they regularly preach fire sermons every Sabbath; and in the aggregate, 156 sermons every year, and an equal amount of labor is performed by them in each of the other stations in the city, according to the number of appointments in these stations; besides, they preach sermons, not a few, at protracted meetings-by way of supply for the station preachers during occasional absence, and for other denominations. In addition to this, they have a" Local Preacher's and Exhorter's Association," which holds an annual session, besides a regular monthly meeting, at which arrangements are made to occupy so much of their Sabbath time, from starvation.] as has not already been appropriated to the city, and as is necessary, in supplying their "country work," which embraces twenty-three regular Sabbath appointments, from one to fifteen miles distant from the city, together with the penitentiary and fort. These appointments are regularly filled, in rain or sunshine, in summer and winter. If a brother has a horse or carriage of his own, or can conveniently obtain the loan of one from a friend, he rides, otherwise he goes on foot .-And it is not unfrequently the case, that they walk twelve miles out and preach, then walk back again. For these labors of love they receive no pecuniary compensation, and in but very few instances do they ever receive even their travelling expenses, when such expenses necessarily accrue. This portion of their work is arranged in the following manner: -At the annual meeting a committee of two is raised. who, together with the President, constitute " an appointing committee," whose duty it is to make out the plan, and fix the appointments for the year. When this is done, and they are ready to be announced, a motion is made, that every man abide by the plan, and go regularly and cheerfully to his appointments. This motion is generally carried unanimously, and every man goes to his work in the name of the Lord. In one instance, however, a brother demurred, and said he could not say he would go to his appointments, until he knew where they were. A motion was immedi-

I rejoice to say, that in this association of nodist ministers, there are no petitions made, on the part of the preachers, for favorite places; and none are received (because none are made from the people, asking, in view of their " pecuhar circumstances," for a "smart man," or a man of talents, this year. But let it not be inferred from this anomaly, "this new thing under the sun," on the part of both the preachers or the people, that, therefore, there are no men of talents in this association, for, indeed, there are men among them of sterling talents-men who would compare favorably with others in any department of our work. I might mention the ames of Dr. C. G. M. Roberts, Isaac P. Cook, Thomas Basford and others. There are, probably, no Methodist preachers in this city who are histened to with greater interest, or who are really more acceptable and useful, than the two first have named. The last I have not had the pleasare of hearing, but he is spoken of as a strong man, " full of faith and the Holy Ghost."

ately made and carried, that that brother be drop-

ped from the list. But he afterwards " repented.

that be," he was again admitted to the associa-

d went." And after giving sufficient evidence

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me, that this universal, and hearty co-operation on the part of the local brethren, with the travelling preachers, (who, by the way, never preach but twice on the Sabbath, and not always that,) together with their diligence and faithfulness in supplying every vacant place in all the region round about the city, is taking hold of the work in good earnest, and by the right handles, and cannot fail to he of very great practical utility to all classes of both preachers and people. That day, and hope it may not be far distant, when some such arrangement will be made in all our Eastern Conferences, as will bring all our local preachers and exhorters into the field, and into confidential and harmonious action with the itinerant ministry, that day, sir, will be a new and a glor.ous era in the history of New England Methodism. Many of our New England local preachers and exhorters, are actually rusting, pining, and starving, spiritually, for the want of exercise, while not a few of our travelling preachers are annually breaking down, and going prematurely to their graves, in consequence of having too much Sabath labor to perform. The preachers in the New Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences, perform at least one-third less labor, both on the Sabbath and through the week, than in he New England Conferences; and I am informed that there is the same difference throughout the entire South. Is not this one reason, the great reason, why there are so many less superuated preachers in these Conferences, than in New England? Let some arrangement be made, similar to those now in operation in the Balti-

The President also assists in holding extra meetings withthis field once or twice a month.

it would be of incalculable benefit to our local her to warm herself, but yet she was still colder, brethren and exhorters. It would lessen the Sabbath labor, and consequently spare the health and matches or got a single farthing! Her father lives of the travelling preachers, to a great extent, and at the same time afford them a greater they had only the roof directly over them, and opportunity of being useful in the Sabbath school, there the wind whistled in, although straw and and in pastoral labor among their people. And rags were stuffed in the largest crevices. there are no fields of usefulness any where spread Her hands were almost benumbed with cold-

There are many other considerations which might be urged in favor of such a measure, but her hand round it,—it was a strange light! I have not room to specify them now. But I will most sincerely express the hope, that brethren and fathers possessed of better hearts and wiser heads than myself, will take this subject into that? The little girl stretched out her feet to prayerful consideration, and see if something of warm them too, then the flame went out, the stove

Yours affectionately, SAMUEL A. CUSHING. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18.

P. S. The following statistics show the almost incredible amount of ministerial labor performed

In the stations within the city, regular Sabbath work, In the colored churches in the city, partly

by colored brethren, At the Penitentiary and Fort in the city, In their "country work," in the vicinity of the city,

Total, regular Sabbath preaching, Besides a large number of sermons preached in down at her. The little girl lifted up both her the vicinity of the city every Sabbath, by the hands-then the match was extinguished-the colored brethren of the city; the number I have many Christmas candles rose higher, she saw not ascertained; and more or less are preached they were bright stars-one of them fell and made every week by local brethren, on other and ex- a fiery stripe in the sky. "Now one dies!" said

"GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN, MOTHER."

BY MRS. A. M. EDMOND.

his mother, as he was dving from starvation. She found three with such brilliancy that it was clearer than in grains in the corner of his ragged jacket, and gave them to broad daylight. Grandmother had never before him. It was all she had; the whole family were perishing looked so pretty, so great; she lifted the poor little

Give me three grains of corn, mother, Only three grains of corn; It will keep the little life I have

Till the coming of the morn. I am dying of hunger and cold, mother, Dying of hunger and cold, And half the agony of such a death My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother, A wolf that is fierce for blood, And the livelong day, and the night beside, Gnawing for lack of food.

I dreamed of bread, in my sleep, mother,

And the sight was beaven to see: I woke with an eager famishing lip, But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother, How could I look to you,

For bread to give to your starving boy, When you were starving too?

For I read the famine in your cheek. And felt it in your bony hand, As you laid it on your child.

The Queen has lands and gold, mother, The Queen has lands and gold; While you are forced to your empty breast A skeleton babe to hold-

A babe that is dying of want, mother, As I am dying now, With a ghastly look in its sunken eye, And famine upon its brow.

What has poor Ireland done, mother, What has poor Ireland done, That the world looks on and sees us starve, Perishing one by one?

Do the men of England care not, mother, The great men and the high, For the suffering sons of Erin's Isle,

Whether they live or die ? There is many a brave heart here, mother, Dying of want and cold,

While only across the channel, mother, Are many that roll in gold.

There are rich and proud men there, mother With wondrous wealth to view, And the bread they fling to the dogs to-night Would give ME life and YOU.

Come nearer to my side, mother, Come nearer to my side, And hold me fondly as you held My father when HE died. Quick, for I cannot see you, mother, My breath is almost gone; Mother! dear mother! ere I die,

Give me three grains of corn.

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY H. C. ANDERSON.

a cradle when he got children himself.

the one stood a little more forward in the street gion of their fathers. Thank God that times and than the other,—and drew her legs up under things have changed for the better, and various

out before the minister of Christ, more interest. Ah! a little match might do some good, durst ing and promising than these. Here his efforts she only draw one out of the bundles, strike it on will be more than welcome, and his labor amply the wall, and warm her fingers. She drew one out, ritch! how it burnt! it was a warm clear flame, like that of a little candle, when she held The little girl thought she sat before a large

the kind may not be done to promote the inter-ests of religion in New England. in her hand. Another was struck, it burnt; and when the light shone upon the wall, it became as transparent as crape; she looked directly into the room where the roasted goose stuffed with apples and prunes steamed so temptingly on the table, which was laid out and covered with a At the commencement of the Conference year, the preacher in charge (for instance, of the Baltinin the city and vicinity of Baltimore.

P. S. The following statistics show the almost the table, which was faid out and covered with the city and vicinity of Baltimore.

P. S. The following statistics show the almost the table, which was faid out and covered with the city and confine in the city and vicinity of Baltimore.

P. S. The following statistics show the almost the table, which was faid out and covered with the city and confine in the city and vicinity of Baltimore. Sermons. back;—it came directly up to the poor girl. Then the match went out, and there was only the thick 1,154 cold wall to be seen.

She struck another match. Then she sat un-676 der the most charming Christmas tree-it was 156 still larger and more ornamented that she had seen through the glass door at the rich merchant's 1,044 the last Christmas; a thousand candles burnt in the green branches; and motley pictures, like 3,030 those which ornament the shop windows, looked tra occasions. The whole number of Methodist the poor girl, for old grandmother, who alone had sermons preached in the city regularly every been kind to her, but who was now dead, had told Sabbath, besides in the colored churches, is eighty- her that when a star falls, a soul goes up to

She again struck a match against the wall, it shone all around, and her old grandmother stood in the lustre, so shining, so mild and blissful. "Grandmother!" exclaimed the little girl, "O know you will be gone away when the match goes out-like the warm stove, the delicious roast goose, and the delightful Christmas tree!" and she struck in haste the whole remainder of matches that was in the bundle-she would not [The above words were the last request of an Irish lad to lose sight of grandmother, and the matches shone girl up in her arms, and they flew so high in splendor and joy, and there was no cold, no hunger, no anxiety-they were with God. But the little girl sat in the corner by the house, in the cold morning hour, with red cheeks, and with a smile round her mouth-dead-frozen to death, last evening of the old year.

New Year's morning rose over the little corpse as it sat with the matches, of which a bundle was burnt. She had been trying to warm herself, said they! But no one knew what beautiful things she had seen-in what splendor and gladness she had entered with her old grandmother into New Year's joys.

For the Herald and Journal.

SKETCHES OF OLD TIMES.

Puritanism in Connecticut-Saybrook Platform-Church and

Br. Stevens,-As I am a stranger to you and most of the readers of the Herald, I refer you to the sketch of my life recently published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, signed "J. Stocking, on the banks of Jordan." Perhaps the wish of some of your readers that I should send you some sketches of olden times, may induce you to give them a place in your paper, rather than any merit in them. I venture to forward my first number. If this should be published, I will send

Yours, in the bonds of the gospel, JEREMIAH STOCKING.

My object, in this number, will be to point out the obstacles that opposed, half a century ago, the introduction of Methodism into my native State of Connecticut. The civil government of Connecticut, at first view, appeared to be the most democratic of any of the States of the Union : but its operations were the most aristocratic, as I shall attempt to show. It is well known that Connecticut was first settled by emigrants from Massachusetts, who were Puritans, afterwards called Congregationalists and Presbyterians .-They claimed all New England, and my native State, Connecticut, was surveyed out into ecclesiastical societies, or parishes, and as fast as Yale and Cambridge could make ministers, each parish was furnished with one, who was settled for life. As soon as convenient, a convention of ministers was assembled at Saybrook, and thence appeared the famous book called the Saybrook Platform. This book was laid before the Legislature, and ratified, many of the clergy being members of that body. The zealous exertions of the clergy to sustain

their position, induced them to compile and publish the Assembly of Divines Catechism.—
This little book contained the essence of the Saybrook Platform. Bibles were scarce and dear, It was so terribly cold,-it snowed, and the even- but Catechisms plenty and cheap. But this was ing began to be dark; it was also the last evening not all. Each clergyman was, by law, made in the year,—New-Year's Eve. On this dark possessor of a living, a settlement for life, but cold evening a poor little girl went into the street was supported by funds collected of all liable to with bare head and naked feet. It is true she taxation within the limits of his parish. Baphad shoes on when she went from home, but of what use were they! They were very large shoes, her mother had last worn them, they were so expenses. The schools were under the tuition of large; and the little one lost them in hurrying Calvinists, and the scholars were taught the Asover the street as two carriages passed quickly by. sembly's Catechism. Under such circumstances. One shoe was not to be found, and the other a the most of the community, of course, were Calboy ran away with, saying that he could use it for vinists, and much attached to the existing order cradle when he got children himself.

of things. The civil law went to strengthen the The little girl now went on her small naked union of church and state, and to make our govfeet, which were red and blue with cold. She ernment oppressive. This state of things recarried a number of matches in an old apron, mained virtually the same until our new constituand held one bundle in her hand. No one bought tion was adopted. No wonder Connecticut was of her the whole day-no one had given her a called the State of steady habits; no wonder Methfarthing. Poor thing! she was hungry and be-numbed with cold, and looked so down! The introducing doctrines and a system of operations snow-flakes fell on her yellow hair, which curled so essentially different from the views and pracso prettily round her neck, but she did not heed tice of the people of Connecticut. I have been convinced, for more than half a century, that The lights shone out from all the windows, and nothing but the inspiration of the Holy Spirit there was such a delicious smell of roast goose in the street! It was New Year's Eve, and she of church and state in so desperate a conflict as hought of that! that in which the Methodist preachers engaged, She sat down in a corner between two houses—in the midst of strangers and bigots to the relithat in which the Methodist preachers engaged,

churches now bail each other as disciples of one common Lord. respectfully request your attention to a few considerations with regard to this subject.

almost two whole generations have passed away, government, or give efficacy to law, it is of the and very few remain to witness for the truth of highest importance that moral principle should what I say. But perhaps enough is recorded in history to sustain me. As it is not my object to call in question the piety of our forefathers, but to present the obstacles the Methodist preachers had to contend with for years, in Connecticut, before mental institutions which were "made for man," England, I can only say to the present genera- welfare of civil society. One of these institution tion, mine eyes have seen, mine ears have heard, is that of the Sabbath. my hands have handled, and my heart hath felt, the effects of error and bigotry in the days of was designed to keep alive the knowledge and my youth, and also in manhood; and now in my worship of Jehovah, and thus to give efficacy to

account of those holy men who first entered the State of Connecticut as Methodist preachers, and who fulfilled their mission faithfully, both toward fact, whether we shall or shall not regard the God and man. I shall notice those whose labors Christian Sabbath. And this will be deeply af-

A. D. 1847, on the banks of Jordan.

For the Herald and Journal.

MY FIRST CLASS MEETING.

About twenty years since, I attended a class imitate their example. neeting, for the first time, in the town of M-, respecting these meetings, which were calculated to should be confined to six days, are the following, mislead and prejudice my mind against them; viz.:-M. E. Church in M—— were embodied, at this are dependent on him for the blessings which they time, in one class. A room, ten or twelve feet enjoy, their interest, as well as their duty, re square, would comfortably seat them all. They quires that they should do it. were accustomed to meet Sabbath noons, as many now do in country places, between the morning made for secular business, and no more have ever ciples anciently, (if I judge right,) when assem- purpose is not honest. bled in the "upper room," and were all of one accord, with the fire of divine love resting "upon lar business, is a violation, not only of a law good to my unworthy soul.

ceedings of the meeting. Such singing I never and shorten their lives. heard before. Truly, it seemed to be with "the IV. Men who labor seven days in a week, are ing to me. Again a sweet strain of grateful tongue, but mine. Well might the poet say,

"Let those refuse to sing, Who never knew our God; But children of the heavenly King, May speak their joys abroad."

men of what class meetings always ought to be. of the rights of the citizens to the stillness and I believe I was the last one in the room spoken to. quiet of that day. When the leader came to me, he tenderly asked, "Will you tell us the state of your mind?" felt no fear or reluctance to tell the "little flock" it. I closed by expressing the hope, that the de-

might not share a similar fate, but rather be so it is hardly necessary to add, are among the most strengthened, as to result in permanent good to profitable in the country. And on some, which my soul. To my surprise and disappointment, leader (if my memory serves me) did not give me one word of advice, but turned around and advanced towards the centre of the room; and while doing so, the little company sung with peculiar life and spirit,

"Shout, shout, we're gaining ground, Glory! hallelujah! Satan's kingdom shall come down, Glory! halleluigh!

When they were giving utterance to the words, Satan's kingdom shall come down," I felt a power like electricity go through my soul, which seemed to say that Satan's kingdom in my heart must now come down, and quick as thought, I was conscious of a decision to be from that moment the Lord's. This decision has been, in a greater or less degree, maintained for more than

It has ever appeared to me since, that my decision at that time, was owing, instrumentally, to the faith of those dear brethren and sisters in my behalf. I never think of it, but with strong emo tions of love and gratitude to God and to them. It has also led me to cherish the belief, that Christians are under the most sacred obligations to aid and assist, by their faith, the weak and wavering, and thereby lead them to acts of decision and Christian faithfulness. Did the church, as individuals, but use, as in my humble opinion they might, the power which the Lord has thus delegated to them, sinners would fall like Dagon before the ark of God, and the testimony of his

### For the Herald and Journal.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD :-Sir,-At the National Sabbath Convention in Baltimore, were upward of twelve hundred delegates, and from eleven different States. John Quincy Adams presided, and Harmen Denny, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was Secretary. The following is their address to directors of railroads, who run their cars on the Sabbath day. As there are some such in Massachusetts, if you will publish the address in your widely extended paper, you may be instrumen-tal in leading to the removal of what is felt, by increasing numbers, to be a gross invasion of the rights of the

### ADDRESS

gives you peculiar facilities for exerting great to desecrate the Sabbath, exerts a highly-delete and extensive influence among men. All classes, rious influence on their children. Facts spea and especially the young, must be deeply affect- on this subject as with a voice of thunder, and ed by the course which you take with regard to the echo the declaration, "Six days shalt thou labor

Perhaps the present generation may think that my statement of facts is exaggerated. But I have lived ever since the year of our Lord 1767; liberty, where no standing armies support the Methodism gained a permanent footing in New and the observance of which is essential to the

old age, I see some relics of olden times. But a his moral government among men. Without this, glorious change has taken place, which gives joy that knowledge and virtue which are essential to to every Christian's heart.

In my next communication, I shall give some cannot exist. And whether we, as a people, institutions and sufferings are yet unknown to the public, fected by the course which shall be pursued with and confine myself to those who were my acquaintance.

J. Stocking.

The fathers of our country, who were honored as the instruments of establishing our institutions, were men who loved the Sabbath, and who regarded its observance as one of the bulwarks of national freedom. And to this we owe no small part of the blessings which we enjoy. And since those, through whose sacrifice and labors we have received them, have gone to their rest, patriotism, no less than piety, requires that we should in this

Among the reasons why the running of rail Previous to this, I had heard many reports cars, as well as other kinds of secular business,

consequently, curiosity, as much as any thing, prompted my attendance. I believe the entire men should observe the Sabbath. And as they

and afternoon services. It seemed, on this occa- been given to men for that purpose, they have no sion, that there were no missing Thomas's; and what was better still, they appeared like the disfor secular business, and to take more for that

each of them." O, how often have I thought of which was written by Jehovah on a table of stone, that memorable season, fraught with so much but of a law which he has impressed upon the ood to my unworthy soul.

Having entered the room where they were assembled, I took a place in one corner, behind the week, should rest on the seventh; if they do not, door, and thus, all eye and ear, I marked the pro- they impair their health, diminish their strength,

spirit and with the understanding also." Then more reckless of property, character and life, the short, but fervent prayer of the leader, ac- than those who labor but six, and enjoy the rest and companied with here and there a hearty response privileges of the Sabbath. They are more exof the members, was altogether new and surpris- posed to disasters and crimes. The consequence is, travellers are more exposed to the loss of music seemed to flow from every heart and property and life on Sabbath breaking railroads, than they need be, and more exposed than they would be, should the running be confined to six days, and all concerned be permitted to enjoy the rest and privileges of the Sabbath.

V. The running of the cars on the Sabbath, is But to proceed. The brief and lively testimonies which followed, were enough, thought I, to stir the most obdurate heart. They were characterized by simplicity, life and power; a specimen of what class meetings always ought to be.

VI. The running of the cars on the Sabbath is wholly unnecessary. All the secular business which is needful or proper for men to perform, just how it was, and had been with me, which can be accomplished in six days. And there is was, in substance, that from time to time I had no good reason why the cars should run on the felt some desires for religion, and that those de- Sabbath. On more than 700 miles of our railsires had as often worn away without obtaining roads, they are confined to six days in the week Many of them are among the greatest thorough sires which had been awakened on that occasion, fares, on which the most business is done, and have continued to desecrate the Sabbath, it man ifestly would have been more profitable, in a pe cuniary point of view, if they had not done it. On one of the State roads in a neighboring State, they carried on the Sabbath, upon an average, 56 1-2 passengers during the season. To do this they employed sixty-eight men, fourteen horses, and fourteen steam engines, and at an expense to the State of \$3613.75, being \$1477.00 more than the income; and when all the income would have been obtained during the week, had they not run on the Sabbath, and thus \$3613.75 saved to the State-a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest on \$72,000 of the State

VII By running the cars on the Sabbath, voi tempt others to desecrate that day, and aid and abet them in doing it. This exerts a highly dele terious influence, especially upon the young, and in numerous ways is detrimental to all the great interests of our country.

You also deprive those whom you employ of the rest and the privileges of the holy Sabbath. You prevent their attendance on the preaching of the Gospel, and other means of grace which God has provided, and thus exert an influence which tends to prevent their preparation for heaven. VIII. Increasing numbers, of all classes, who

in the light of principles and facts, examine this subject, are becoming increasingly desirous that the running of the cars on the Sabbath should cease. And we cannot but hope, that you, gentlemen, at no distant time, will come to the con clusion, that the highest interests of all will be promoted, by throwing the whole weight of your influence on the side of Sabbath observance, and that, by so doing, you may become eminently readers. benefactors of our country and the world.

Do you say, " We are common carriers; and, as some men wish to travel on the Sabbath, we must run our cars to accommodate them?"-Why must you run your cars to accommodate them? Do the laws of God, or the laws of the State, require it? No, they both forbid it. Why then must you do it?

Suppose the same men should wish to violate the laws, human and divine, in other ways would you be obliged, because you are commo carriers, to aid and abet them in doing it? Does not the fact that men are placed in public stations and are thus charged with special responsibilities, lay them under special obligations to exert the in fluence which that gives them, not for the injury but for the benefit of themselves and their chil dren? "Train up a child," saith infinite wisdom, "in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." In scarcely any OF THE NATIONAL SABBATH CONVENTION TO thing is this more true or important, than with regard to the Christian Sabbath. The history of the last thirty years gives abundant evidence Gentlemen,-The position which you occupy, that for parents to continue, by business, openly running of cars on the Sabbath. It is on this account that we take the liberty to address you, and day and keep it holy. In it thou shalt not do any

work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle." Men who have continued openly to violate the Sabbath, by the prosecution of worldly business on that day, have in so many cases been visited in their persons, estates, or families, with calamities, that all benevolent minds must desire that none should follow their example, lest they

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. \ No. 10.

should be partakers of their plagues.
On the other hand, those who, while diligent in business during the six days, have conscientiously and regularly kept the Sabbath, and gone with their children to the house of God, have in so many cases been visited with blessings, which have gone down to their children and children's children, that all benevolent minds must desire that such blessings may become universal.

For the Herald and Journal.

NOT SORRY NOW.

Nearly twelve years have passed away, since my class leader, encouraging to private devotion, narrated an anecdote, which left a lasting impression upon a young convert's heart. It was of a frail female, whom consumption had marked for its victim. It was her custom to retire at stated seasons, every day, and pray in secret .-Nothing was suffered to divert her from this practice; and even when the weather had become cold and wintry, she was seduously attentive to these devotions. Her careful mother kindly remonstrated with her upon the imprudence of this exposure; but when her child assured her how much comfort she derived from these exercises. and how they prepared her for death, which was approaching, she ceased her remonstrance.

Time rolled on. Her friends were collected

around her bed, to see Merinda die. She had taken her leave of her relatives, and left her last legacy of precious counsel to her friends, and was gathering up her spirit to be gone. But then, when her friends expected to hear her voice no more, she beckoned to her mother to approach her bed, and reminding her of her kind remonstrances against praying in the cold room, ex-claimed, with an eye fixed on Heaven, " Mother !

I am not sorry now!"
No! precious child! In that cold room she was getting grace for her dying hour; and now she is at rest, far away in that bright world, where the pains of consumption, and the colds of winter, "are felt and feared no more." J. T. P.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, who has lately visited the metropolis of New-England, returns to his post and makes-the following com-

"If there be any sincere friend of Temperance

who still doubts the expediency of sustaining

Moral Sussion by Legal, we wish he could spend a few days in Massachusetts with his eyes open. The Bay State was the first, we believe, to attempt the repression of the drunkard-manufacture by law; and through evil and good fortune, the attempt has been persevered in to this day. Her Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and most of her law-makers, are pledged champions of Total Abstinence; her laws condemn the Liquor traffic throughout her borders. And, though at first resisted and defied, they are now very genagricultural towns in which intoxicating liquors are openly sold; and there are townships of ten thousand inhabitants or over, half engaged in manufactures, wherein not a drop of ardent spirits can be obtained at any price. Even in Worcester, the largest inland town in New-England, not a drop is openly sold, though perhaps it may be secretly obtained at two or three places. Even in Boston, we did not see a decanter of strong drink in the course of extensive perambulations. Of course liquor is sold there, and circulates freely in sly dens, gambling-houses, brothels, ect., but no man can honestly plead temptation in excuse for drinking there, for liquor openly solicits no man. That this state of things is exceedingly favor-

able to temperance, no observing man can doubt. The contrast between the bloated and rum-burnt faces exhibited by several in Congress, and the utter absence of such from the Massachusetts House, must strike the most casual observer.

New-England excels all the world beside in the proportion of her people who actually do something for a living, and falls proportionably short in the number of loafers and drones. Men, women and children are all at work-nearly all producing or fabricating; very few helping others do nothing. There (and where else?) you may see the wives of merchants, lawyers, clergymen, bank cashiers, ect., doing all their own housework, including the care of the young children, and yet finding time to keep their minds as well cultivated, and their health in the average better, than that of women of their own class elsewhere. It will be difficult, by any perversity or caprice of policy, to break down a people at once so energetic and

### A CHAPTER ON MISTAKES.

1. Persons who write long articles for family newspapers make a great mistake, when they expect them to be generally read. 2. Writers who select subjects of controver-

sy, are greatly mistaken if they suppose that a pro-tracted discussion will interest a majority of 3. Writers who extend obituary notices much over half a column, are greatly mistaken if they imagine that they secure the attention of one half

the general readers. 4. Those who write only a few lines to indicate respect for the deceased, are greatly mistaken, if they suppose their brief notices will be over-

5. Writers, of careless habits, are greatly mis-

taken if they suppose an Editor has nothing to do, but to correct their miserable punctuation and orthography, and remodel one half their clumsy 6. Writers of indolent habits are greatly mista-

ken if they think that printers can decypher scratches as readily as they can well-formed let-

7. Writers of verses are greatly mistaken when they suppose that an editor will always think as highly of their production as they do themselves. His taste may be at fault.

8. A writer whose article may be declined is greatly mistaken when he charges the Editor with prejudice and partiality. 9. Any reader who may suppose we mean him in any one of the above paragraphs will be greatly mistaken, as we write not with individual refer-

10. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will be well to stop at this point.—Methodist Prot.

post paid. addressed to the Agent, at ntaining \$10.00 or five new revivals, and other matters more Conference, of which we have spoken, and nied with the names of the

She answered, she thought she should be lost.

may be of some interest. I have no superstitions views of

He inquired, "Why?" adding, "there is no necessity for

die, I sink into hell!" He added other :entiments, now for-

her until the coming of Mr. Lee. During the interval before

his arrival, she was often much agitated and distressed. When

Mr. Lee came to Lynn, her father attended his meetings with

great satisfaction, but she declined to hear him, as the people

had been imposed upon by a wandering preacher just before.

When, however, Mr. Lee first preached at Graves' End, in

the old Goodrich house, now standing on the turnpike, she

that the people were forced to remain standing. The ven

erable lady describes the scene as impressing her mind with

strange solemnity. Soon after she entered the house, Mr. Lee

stepped to the place where he stood to preach, so that she could

see him distinctly. As soon as she saw him, she exclaimed

to berself, "I've seen that man before." During his dis-

course, he uttered many of the words spoken to her by the ap

parition, in her dream. These deepened her former seriou

as by an audible voice, was made to her soul:

"Peace, troubled soul, thou needst not fear,

had many to hear me that seldom come to our meetings. Yes-

His success soon excited the fears of those who had control

of the town chapels, and it became necessary for the young

church to provide a sanctuary for themselves. They "had

every Methodist who visits that beautiful town.

ciety in Danvers, detacked from the parent church in 1840.

The membership reported in these societies, for 1846, was as

follows: Lynn Common, 395; Lynn Wood End, 206; Lynn

South Street, 169; Saugus, 150; Danvers, 100; affording an

No less than 21 travelling and local preachers have been

raised up in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lynn, and

among them the first native Methodist preacher of New Eng-

land, who, more than half a century ago, was sent forth by the

The Methodists of Lynn established the Sabbath School i

1818 the first Missionary Society formed in the Methodist

Episcopal Church.\*\* Five signal honors belong to the church

Lynn. It was the first Methodist Society organized in Mas

sachusetts; it erected the first Methodist Chapel in the State; i

was the seat of the first Methodist Conference held in New Eng-

land; it raised up the first native Methodist preacher of New

|| Lee's Memoirs, Chap. zii. His name dees not appear in th

.. Rev. Mr. Adams' Semi-Centenary Sermon. Our General Mis-

The current half volume of the Sunday School

We hope our friends in all parts of the country

will now rally stronger than ever, in behalf of this

its and claims, after the success it has met with during

the past two years, cannot be necessary. It has been

onstrated in various ways, and on the best au-

Advocate, will close with the second number

in the United States. Hitherto, under the prudent and

5 Journal, Anno 1791.

Minutes for New England

sionary Society was not formed till 1819

March, soon to be issued.

me from being exalted above measure."\*

Thy great Provider still is near,47 &c

# EARLY METHODIST CHURCHES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1847.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH IN MASS.

Lee's visit to Lynn-Mr. Benj. Johnson, Sen.-The first Methodi Class in Massachusetts formed—Their first temple—Remarkable Incident—Erection of the first Methodist Chapel in Massachusetts Pastors Statistics Signal honors of Lynn.

The church in Lynn has the peculiar distinction of being th first Methodist Episcopal Society formed in Massachusettsan honor which can never be forfeited. While desponder and almost friendless, in Boston, in the winter of 1790, Lee received, as we have seen, a letter from Mr. Benjamin Johnson Sen., of Lynn, inviting him to visit that town.

It was on the 14th day of December, 1790," says one his successors in Lynn, "that Lee came. He came not by steam, as he would have come fifty years afterwards, but the keen winter wind swept along his pathway, as over those snowy plains he pursued his cold journey. There were few that Khew of his coming, and when he arrived, and as he rode along the Common, it was as when any stranger comes. Here and there, perchance, an eye from the comfortable parlor might have fallen upon the chilly traveller, as he passed slowly by; but no one dreamed that he was looking upon the forerunne of Methodism-the pioneer of a new and powerful church, that was destined to spread itself as the fruitful vine. He passed by, that night, the very spot where we are now assembled; [the church at the Common.] But he saw here no beauteon church, or waiting audience, to welcome his coming. Who might have been his thoughts, as he entered the village, must remain unknown to us. Yet who doubts that as that good man journied hither, he came praying ? A pious stranger, in a strange land, come for no other purpose than to be a blessing to the people, did he not, as he passed along these streets, life up the frequent prayer for the divine influence to accompany his visit? Was not that prayer a prayer of deep and solen agony? Was it not breathed forth from the soul's depths. mpanied with strong crying and tears? That prayer was heard in heaven."\*

The itinerant stranger checked his horse in front of a spacious house at the corner of Essex and Market streets,† not far from the present site of the Lynn Common Church. It was the habitation of Benjamin Johnson. He was received to it warm hearth, and its warmer hearts. Mr. Johnson had heard the Methodist preachers in the South, some twenty years before, and believing that they were "men which showed the way of salvation," he welcomed them to the hospitalities of his house. His name stands at the bend of the oldest existing Record of the Lynn church . He died in 1810, aged 69, but the descendants of his family have preserved the name familian among the Methodists of Lynn.

The arrival of Mr. Lee was too late for an evening service but the village was quite generally advertised, the next day, that he would preach, at night, in the house of his host. He had a large company present, to whom he declared that " God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." "Bless the Lord!" he exclaimed, on retiring to rest that night, "bless the Lord, O my soul, for bringing me among this people."

A powerful impression was made by the first discourses of

" Instead of finding every door and avenue closed against him," says one acquainted with the history of the church, "he was hailed with gladness and cordiality. There were those who received him as a messenger from heaven; and his words to them were the words of salvation. He compared the good people of Lynn to the noble Bereans, who were willing to search the Scriptures, to see whether these things were so." §

" As soon as we began to preach in Lynn," says Lee, "the word had a powerful effect on the hearers who flocked to hear

On the 20th of February, 1791, he formed the first class, not only of Lynn, but of Massachusetts. It consisted of only eight persons; " but in one week 21 more were added to the number, and on the 9th of the following May it amounted to 58; while, on the same day, more than 70 men took certificates of their attendance on and support of the Methodist ministry, in conformity with the religious statutes of the Commonwealth at that day. \*\* Of the 29 members of the first class, Lee says: "Some of them were truly engaged with the cere seekers of salvation."++

The first meetings of the new church were beld in Mr. John son's house: but their augmented numbers soon required more room. They found it in a neighboring barn, deeming it not, in their necessity, unbefitting the humble followers of Him whose birth-place was a manger, and whose temple was the open field. Their subsequent pastor, from whom we have already quoted, eloquently remarks: "The ground floor of this church was the homely plank of

the barn thoroughfare. The pews were the rough, uncushi boards, that were extended across that thoroughfare. The galleries were the lofts, or scaffolds, where hay was wont to lodge, but which had now disappeared, to make way for the crowds that had climbed up thither to listen to the words of salvation. Concerning the pulpit, I have thought it necessary to make but little inquiry. Doubtless, it was in keeping with the rest of the fixtures already named, corresponding well with the other features of the picture. Such was the chapel wherein was cradled the infant church, which has since grown up to so much vigor and ability. And if any one is inclined to despise such a beginning, let him first pause a moment and remember that in circumstances not entirely dissimilar, the great Head of the church began his glorious career on earth. A stable was the lodging place of the infant Savior, and a crib once cradled him who was Christ the Lord. Let him ask himself, too whether he would not even now prefer a place of worship so humble, with the presence of the Holy Spirit's influences, to the more splendid church, adorned with every ornament save the presence and glory of Immanuel.

" Such appeared to be the place where Jesse Lee, for sev e ral Sabbaths, preached the gospel in Lynn. It was a rude and homely tabernacle, it is true; and no marvel if certain oues, as they passed it by on a Sabbath morning, flung, as they went, a glance of scorn upon that poor stable, and those who gathered there. But what of all that? It is sufficient to remember that the Lord Jesus smiled upon that assembly; that while many a more popular church and congregation were without awakenings and conversions, here the spirit of God was applying his truth with power to many hearts. And some who seated themselves within that gloomy barn, to learn the way of life, have since ascended to unite with the congregation of the blessed. They began their devotions in a temple so mean, but they have gone to continue them for ever and ever in the glorious temple of heaven."

The Rev. Daniel Smith and Jesse Lee exercised their power ful ministry in this barn till the first Methodist Chapel was

The roll of the first society in Massachusetts been preserved sacredly, as a precious document of the church but it is probably lost irrecoverably. Yet the names of the earliest class have been embalmed in the memory of the church. They were, Enoch Mudge, Sen., and his wife, Lydia, Benj. Johnson, Sen., and his wife, Mary Lewis, Hannah Leigh, bright distinctions. May their children never tarnish these "These all remained steadfast in the faith, and all, except widow Ramsdell (who still lives) died in great peace." ##-There are a few venerable survivors of those early days, who joined the first band soon after its formation, and whose hearts though beating feebly with age, are warm with the precious memory of their old and departed brethren. Their testimon is unanimous in respect to the deep piety of the infant chu Its devotion, harmony, and zeal, rendered it congenial with the devout and missionary soul of Lee. It was his oasis in the desert, his head quarters, from which, during the remainder of his labors in New England, he ever and anon sallied forth inspired by brotherly sympathy, and owned of God, to do be the for the truth, in harder fields.

Of the only remaining member of the first class, we have the following account, furnished by her present pastor:-41 Widow Ramsdell, now aged 78 years and 9 months, retail

· Rev. Charles Adams' Half Century Sermon. † A small stere now oscupies the angle of the streets. Mr. John son's house is, therefore, at present, the second house, on Mark

I The date of this Record is 1819. We have failed to recover any

Rev. C. Adams' Sermon. W. Kev. C. August Section. Il Leo's Hist. of Methodism, p. 165. V. Leo's Hist. of Methodism, p. 165. Dr. Bangs says (Vol. i., An

· They continued, however, to be assessed, and were com-

to pay for the support of the Congregational clergy till they appealed to the law, in a suit for damages. The Rev. Enoch Mudge was one of their witnesses. "They recovered," he says, "but yet had to pa the parish for assessing and collecting the money."

21 Letter from Rev. J. W. Merrill, paster at Lynn.

her faculties in more than common vigor, and is joyfolly await- | times exceeds the cost of obtaining it. Indeed, it | ing her last change, in full hope of the glory of God. As she is now considered indispensable in thousands of the is the only survivor of the first class, and as she has been for best families of our land. more than fifty-seven years a consistent Christian, the following dream, which occurred some time before Mr. Lee visited Lynn, We have the pleasure to announce, that the next volume will be enriched by a series of maps de-

dreams; still, they often are curious, and sometimes useful. signed to give a correct and systematic view of that I took the substance of the following account from the lips of important subject, Scripture Geography. By means of an art, newly invented in our office the aged lady:—When a young woman, before her marriage, she dreamed that she was in much mental distress, but could denominated Stereography, we shall be able to not comprehend its cause. A person appeared before her, and furnish our patrons with what has long been the subsaid, "Suppose you should die as you are, what would beschools, a collection of plain, outline maps, adapted it." He then said, "You must pray." She responded, "I never prayed in my life; I do not know how to pray." grade. What renders this circumstance most inter-"Kneel down," said he, "and say, Save, Lord, or I perish, I esting, is the fact, that these maps, accompanied by full explanations and descriptions, are to be fur gotten. She awoke, but the impressions of the dream followed nished in the pages of the Sunday School Advocate, without additional cost to the subscribers. This con sideration alone, ought to secure many thousands of

new subscribers. Our friends will please bear in mind that ADVANCE PAYMENTS are necessary, in all cases In order that there may be no delay in sending out the first April number, we ought to receive orders

consented to attend with her father. The house was so full by the 25th of March. G. LANE & C. B. TIPPETT, Publishers. New York, March 2.

#### THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

We have already made known the proceedings o impressions. The next time he preached in Graves' End he the Trustees of this institution at the meeting latenvited the people to remain after the discourse. This was in ly held in Boston. They did not finish all their im February, 1790. With seven others, she remained. Mr. Lee called this a class-meeting. When he spoke to her, he portant business at that time, but referred much of remarked that she appeared very wretched, and he could tell it to the Prudential Committee, who met at Concord her what alone would comfort her. He then directed her to last Wednesday. The Committee were hospitably pray. She said, "I do not know how to pray." "Kneel entertained at the homes of liberal citizens.

down," said he, " and say, Save, Lord, or I perish, I die, I They adopted a series of Regulations for the inte sink into hell." Henceforward she attended his meeting .nal government of the School, which we give else Sometimes she supposed that she had received a change of heart; but often doubted. In the June following, during a terrible thunder storm, she fell upon upon her knees in prayer, and By-Laws published last week, complete the or as directed by Mr. Lee. There an application of these words, ganization of the institution, except so far as the act of incorporation is concerned. The people of Concord will see that the latter be duly procured.

All these Rules and Regulations take effect only on and after the completion of the Seminary build-This hymn gave her unspeakable satisfaction, and the eviden of the divine favor was so clear as to leave no shadow of doubt ing, which will probably be entered in September on her mind. Since that time she has been a happy Christian, next; until that time, students will be received by and her evening sky is enlightened and beautified by a good the Faculty without the preliminaries required in The little flock were permitted a few times to hear their new the By-Laws,

The Committee spent much time in considering preacher in the parish chapels. On a Sabbath some weeks subsequent to the formation of the class, he says, that after the plan of the building, and think the one adopted a weeping and solemn time," at Mr. Johnson's, where he will be highly adapted to their wants. The wealthy had preached twice and "met the women's class," "I preached and liberal gentlemen who made the offer of the at night in the meeting-house, from Isaiah 45:7. I had a edifice will immediately proceed to carry it into exvery full house, and spoke with a great deal of freedom. I ecution.

terday I was denied the use of a pulpit in which I had frewere appointed by the Committee to superintend, on quently preached, and to-day I have obtained liberty to preach their part, the execution of the alterations. n one where I have never preached before. So it is; I pass through good and evil report; I have prosperity enough to The Faculty, Dr. Prescott, and Rev. Messrs. E.

keep my spirits from sinking and adversity sufficient to keep Peaseley, E. Smith, and J. Perkins, were appointed to procure the Act of Incorporation. The School will commence on the first Thursday

n April, in a convenient building, provided by the citizens of Concord. a mind to work;" the projected building was thrown up with The Faculty as now appointed is composed as a despatch which has seldom been equalled. It was dedicated,

amidst the rejoicings of the society, in twelve days after its follows :foundation was laid. "They began," says Lee, † " on the BISHOP HEDDING, President: Rev. Messrs. Joh 14th of June, raised it on the 21st, and dedicated it on the DEMPSTER, OSMON C. BAKER, and CHARLES ADAMS, 26th, 1791." The site of this edifice was near the one on Professors: Rev. David Patten, Lecturer on Pastoral which now stands the spacious temple that superceded it .-Theology, Rev. Miner Raymond, do. on Church The building itself has been moved to the southern part of the Polity, Rev. Henry W. Adams, de on Sacred Litevillage, where it is used as a public school house. It is a venerable, though unostentations monument to the eyes of rature; Rev. Dr. Rawson and Dr. Prescott, do. on the Natural Sciences, in connection with Natural Theol Lee, in speaking of the erection of this chapel, says, that ogy; and Rev. A. Stevens, do. on Sacred Eloquence from that time religion continued to prosper in Lynn for Two of the Professors will enter upon their duties many months without any declension," and that in the course

of the year there was an "awakening among the people in students render his services necessary. different places not far from Lynn,"t The number of mem-The Lecturers will deliver periodical courses on bers reported at the Conference the next year was not less their respective subjects, and thus aid the Faculty. many vicissitudes. In 1794 it began to decline, and gradu- practical connection with the Institution, but it will ally decreased to \$2, the number returned in 1801. The be subject to such periodical supervision from him next year it suddenly rises to 121, and, with the exception of as will guarantee to the church its integrity to Metha single year, continues to advance till 1811, when it reached cdism. We hope he may be able hereafter to locate 287. In 1821 it amounted to 400. Since then it has passed his residence on the spot.

next month, and the third as seen as the number of

through various changes, but with a healthy average growth. In fine, our long desired School of the Prophets The little band of eight members which Lee organized has en-larged to nearly eight hundred in the village of Lynn itself, and if we include the two other societies of the same town, prospects, having as central a location, considering which have sprung from it, the aggregate, at the lust returns, its accessibility, as New England affords-a noble (1846) was more than 1,000. What bath God wrought ?- site and spacious building, without expense to the Many, also, have gone from these churches militant to the church-an able faculty and steadfast friends. A church triumphant. The great Asbury predicted aright when measure proposed by Mr. Wesley in his very first he said, "Here we shall make a firm stand, and from this central point, from Lynn, shall the light, of Methodism radiate by the English Methodists, is at last achieved by the English Methodists, is at last achieved through the State." §

Lynn has been served in the ministry by some of the most str. New England. Where now is the true-hearted onored men in our history. Lee, Bonsal, || Daniel Smith, Methodist among us who will lift a hand to mar Bloodgood, Pickering, Broadhead, Wells, Jane, Webb, Kent, these prospects for the sake of personal predilections Soule, Hedding, Sias, Mudge, Kilbe, among the fathers of or local interests? If such an one can be found, our ministry, and a host of others, their immediate or later may God be merciful to him, for grave will be his successors, men " mighty in the Scriptures " and " abundant in future account with the church. Friends of the In-Four branches have spring from the parent church at the stitution, remember it daily at the throne of grace; Common, and are now distinct societies, in different parts of the opponents of it, if any there yet be, give it the op town, viz: the church at Wood End, where a chapel was portunity of a fair experiment; young brethren built in 1811, and has lately been thoroughly renovated; the preparing for the ministry, hasten to Concord; church in Sangus, which opened its chapel in 1827; South good men, and God's good spirit, we trust, will meet Street Church, whose chapel was erected in 1830, and the soyou there.

## REPORT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

Owing to the illness of the Corresponding Secretary, and other circumstances, it was impossible to issue this document so early as was at first contemstruggling band to proclaim the "joyful sound" through the plated, and announced in the Sunday School Advocate; but being now in readiness, it will be extenland, but has now returned to their sanctuary to die amidst its sively sent out in the course of a few days to all our preachers whose address is known, and also to stitution for their children as early as 1816, and organized in

many other friends of Sunday Schools. Persons who may by accident be overlooked, o who may desire to receive copies for use, can be accommodated by sending their address, free of postage, to Lane & Tippett, New York, or G. C.

As this Report is sent out gratuitously, at England, and it organized the first Methodust Missionary Society onsiderable expense to the Union, it is hoped that vout care of its aged members, it has well maintained its all who receive it will not only read it themselves, but loan it to others who may read it with profit to themselves and the cause of Sunday Schools.

We learn that an arrangement has been made with Brother G. C. Rand, the agent of the S. S. Advocate for New England, to send out in his packages and otherwise, a complete supply of the above named report to our New England preachers and Sabbath Schools.

In the course of two weeks from the presen time, our friends may expect to receive their copies.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. THE RIGHT WAY TO STOP A PAPER NEW HALF VOLUME-STEREOGRAPHIC MAPS

Sir,-As my subscription year has now closed for the Herald and Journal, will you please stop my paper? not for any lack of interest in it, but for lack of means to pay for it. It is now some fourteen years According to our well known regulations, all subsince I commenced receiving its weekly visits. I scriptions terminating with the half volume, require shall very much miss my old friend, but justice to to be renewed immediately, in order to prevent dismyself and you, demand the sacrifice.

This is the right spirit. It comes, too, not after several numbers beyond the period subscribed for increasingly useful paper. To dwell upon its merhave been received, but sufficiently before hand.

PROF. Noves' letter on the word Messiah, shall ap thority, that its value to a child, or a family, many pear next week.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The following regulations were adopted at the late meeting of the Prudential Committee, for the internal government of the Biblical Institute.

throughout the year. 2. All lights must be extinguished by 10 o'clock

N. B. The two preceding rules can be suspended cases of ill health, at the discretion of the Faculty. 3. Devotions (including a sermen, usually from one of the students) shall be continued from 5 o'clock. A. M., to 6 o'clock, A. M., each day, in the chapel or hall.

6. The missionary concert shall be faithfully ob served. 7. The Sabbath labors of the students shall subject to the direction of the Faculty.

5. Class meetings shall be held weekly.

4. The hour of meals shall be -

8. It is expected of the students, that they will be submissive, with filial respect, to the counsels of the hesitancy in saying, that it is desirable to go for the Faculty, in all matters pertaining to their decorum and studies.

#### BICKERSTETH'S OPINION OF THE ALLIANCE.

large, to give them my reasons for this in the following 'Brief Practical View' of that Alliance. I can truly say, after all that I have seen and known of it. I have never joined any work of love which my judgment and conscience more entirely approved, nor in which I enjoyed more comfort of love, and more fellowship of spirit with my fellow Christians, nor which I had good reason to hope would be a larger bless-

ance, he remarks:

hindered or obscured by the actual state of the Trakey has been the honored agent in this great and churches of Christ.

earth, believers can be wholly separated from unbe- in the same. lievers; but we venture to hope that the simple and spiritual character of the Alliance will afford some advantages for gathering from the various communions of the church of Christ, those whose hearts You are at liberty to say to the readers of your value are especially alive to spiritual objects, and for giving them more knowledge of each other, and more East Boston. Since Conference, not less than seventy love to each other, and so accomplishing closer have professed saving faith in Jesus Christ; between union and more abundant Christian fellowship with each other

at diminishing our view of the important things in clared to the public congregation what the Lord has which we differ, desirable as this may be in some done for them. They have rendered great assistcases; we seek rather to quicken and enlarge our ance to the church, by whose constant and untiring sense of the immeasurable importance of those labors, the work, with the blessing of God, has been great things wherein we agree. When these are carried on. The work still goes on; our meeting once seen in their true light, as of supreme moment, last evening was as solemn and interesting as any we trust that it will increase our wisdom for seeing we have held. Thirteen presented themselves the truth in all other things. In the meanwhile, we the prayers of the church, and some were clearly feel assured that this Alliance will furnish a great converted. The church is much quickened; ou help to kindle our love, heal our stripes, abate our congregations large and solemn; our new house for jealousies, remove our offences, and thus prepare worship is rapidly progressing, and we hope soon to sell Street Society, will hold a social tea meeting at the way for a gracious outpouring of the Spirit of dedicate it amid the shouts of young converts, and a their church, on Wednesday evening of next week.

## REV. GEORGE PICKERING.

Any person who may have treasured up anecdotes. facts or incidents, of this servant of the church whether relating to his labors as a missionary. Presiding Elder, or pastor, or who may have letters by him written, are respectfully requested to forward such to the address of the subscriber, Waltham, er parts of our country. And as my heart has been

This notice applies especially to his early appointments, extensive revivals in which he was engaged, assistance he rendered feeble churches, with one or more have been blest by finding the pearl of such incidents as may be communicative from great price. I have received over forty on probation, the scenes of labor. I would most earnestly request and among them one in the morning of life; all the any of our preachers who are stationed where he has rest are adults, and many of them the heads of fam formerly labored, to interest themselves to communicate such facts as may be learned from older our prospects are brightening daily. A number have members of their charge; no matter how brief or sought and found a full as well as a free salvation, and rough the draft, just send facts, and they will always others are panting for full redemption. Our congrebe acceptable. They can be sent free of expense to gation is increasing, and the Sabbath school has in-Waltham; and any papers which are requested, will creased about one-third in number, and a number of be returned, also, free of expense, to the persons send. the children are seeking Jesus. I never have felt G. W. FROST.

Waltham, Mass., Feb., 1847.

## TRACTS AND VOLUMES IN MEXICO.

The chaplains informed me, says Mr. Packard, Rev. Mr. B., chaplain, who was with our army at Spanish were eagerly sought for by the Mexicans. work." Many kissed his hand in token of gratitude for the were read with interest by the Mexicans.

Galveston, Matagorda, Huntsville, San. Augustine, Soda Lake, Clarkesville, Austin and Victoria.

## WILMOT PROVISO.

It will be seen in our Congress news, that this have been taken up. important measure has failed. Sad indication! But let us not be discouraged. The right must yet prevail, and it is the order of Providence that it should

## INQUIRIES.

1736 Vineard

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Br. Stevens,-The movements in regard to the the ological institute, have been watched by a number of young brethren with some interest. There are young men that would like to avail themselves of the benefits of that institution, but they have not 1. The hour of rising shall be 4 o'clock, A. M. much time or money to spare; now that it is located the following information is desired:— 1st. Will it benefit those that cannot spend more

han three or six months time enough to make it a object to go?

2d. Will there be an opportunity to follow English studies, either publicly or privately, and at the sam time have the benefits of theological instruction?

3d. How far must the individual be advanced in English studies, or is there any condition on that Kittery, March 2.

We answer, that though definite periods of study will be aimed at in the Institution, yet, as in all our academies, young men will be admitted, at present, for such times as they can spend; and we have no above mentioned periods. 2. It is ordained by the by-laws, that the institution shall be adapted to the actual necessities of the young men. It is to be a thoroughly practical affair,-varying in this respect as the wants of the church vary-no particular standard

of preparatory training has therefore been determined on. We hope brother R. will get ready, and be at The Rev. Edward Bickersteth, one of the most Concord on the first Thursday of April, when it pious, esteemed, and useful clergymen of the Church opens, and that our young candidates for the minisof England, has in press a pamphlet entitled, "A try will immediately commence their march thither, brief practical view of the Evangelical Alliance, in from all parts of New England, and from out of it, too, regard to its character, principles, objects, organiza- if they please. Able and laborious teachers are protion, and Christian spirit." In the preface he says: vided: no expense will be charged for tuition: and "Having felt it to be a clear duty to God, my Sa- board, if we have learned aright, can be had as cheap vior, to take an active part in the formation of the as at any of our academies. Away to the School of the Evangelical Alliance, I owe it to my brethren in my Prophets, then, young brethren, and then away to own church, as well as to my fellow Christians at proclaim the "joyful sound" through the world.

#### The Churches.

#### REVIVAL IN CHATHAM.

Brother Stevens .- A glorious reformation is in ing to the church of which I am a member and a progress at Chatham, Cape Cod. It was my priviege to spend a few days there about two weeks Speaking of the object and character of the Alli- since; and could I have described what I there witnessed and felt, I should before this have treated "The object of the Evangelical Alliance is not a your readers to an account of the most glorious work political, contentious party, or merely external. We of grace I ever witnessed in any place, not except have disclaimed such ends. Its design is of a spirit- ing Eastham camp-ground. Hundreds were seeking ual character. It seeks to promote the growth and their soul's salvation; and best of all, many of all manifestation of the union of true Christians, already classes, from the weather-beaten, gray-haired sea united in heart, through the teaching of one al. captain, down to the little girls of seven or eight mighty and all-pervading Spirit, the Divine teacher years, were daily seeking Jesus. I heard from them of the church; but whose union with each other is last Friday, that the good work continues. Br. E. D. good work; but it is not confined to his charge, as both "We do not expect that in human societies on the Congregational and Baptist churches are sharing

Boston, March 1.

East Boston.-J. Whitman, Jr., writes, March 4: 50 and 60 of whom have been converted within the last six weeks. The conversions have been remarka-"In pursuing our object, we do not aim so much bly clear, and nearly every one has promptly de sanctified church. Glory to God for salvation! and let all the people say, Amen!

> P. S. There is a good work going on in the Bap tist church; the particulars and extent of it I know not, but many souls have been converted.

Oxford.-Rev. Amos Walton writes, March 1:-My spirit has rejoiced, in reading recently what God is doing for his people in New England and othgladdened, I would gladden the hearts of others, by telling them that God is pouring out his spirit in Ox ford. Not a month has passed since Conference, but more like keeping all on the altar of sacrifice than I now do; and my prayer is, "Lord, convert the world, and reign over all victorious." To God be all the glory. Amen.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS .- Rev. G. W. Frost writes Feb. 26 :- The Lord has been gracious of late in this the American Tract Society's agent in New Orleans, place. Some mercy drops have fallen on our spiritthat when it became known among the soldiers that ual Zion. Many of the church have, been greatly they had books and tracts for circulation, the applications for something good to read were numerous. ings for some weeks every evening. Some eight or ten have experienced religion, and many backslid-Monterey, and closed the eyes of many dying sol. ers have been reclaimed. The work has been diers, found interest and encouragement in distributing our publications in the hospitals. Those in many minds. Our cry still is, "Lord, revive thy Rev. Bryan Morse has been laboring very succes

gift of a small book, and some afterwards brought fully and usefully with us, for some weeks past.presents. He carried fifty gospels in Spanish from He is a faithful servant in the cause of his Master, the Bible Society, which he gave to such only as and is not only successful, but generally acceptable would make the best use of them. He could have as a minister of Christ. The Lord spare the old vetsold them at a dollar each. I have also heard from erans of the cross, who have received so many hon some Spanish publications sent to Tampico, which orable scars in the Christian warfare. Brethren, pray

WORCESTER, VT .- Rev. J. W. Gurnsey writes, Feb. NEWSPAPERS IN TEXAS.—There are already in 27:-I write, at the request of my father, now la-Texas one tri-weekly, two semi-weekly, and twelve boring in Worcester, Vermont, to say that the Lord weekly newspapers, which are published at Houston, is with that people. Lukewarm professors have been quickened, backsliders restored, and between twentyfive and thirty persons, most of them youths of the Sabbath School, give good evidence of conversion .-These, I believe, are the first fruits of Methodism in the town. Arrangements have been made for erecting a place of worship, and three-fourths of the stock

N. Adams, Mass.—Rev. P. P. Harrower writes be fitted for its triumph by previous difficulties, if While writing on business, I will just say, we are not reverses. Let the friends of the slave keep on in the midst of a blessed revival. A goodly numthe armor, and press onward; a better day is com- ber have been converted; about twenty have joined ing. The majority against the proviso was ten- on probation. We trust the work is but just begun five of them were from free States! Shame on the Pray for us, that the ancient fire may burn with steady flame again upon our altar.

## THE BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

Young brethren who have been waiting for the pening of this school, will see, by information which we give this week, that they need hesitate no longer. Pack up your baggage and books, brethren. and be in Concord by the last week in March. You will then have a few days in which to "get set. tled." Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c. will not exceed \$1.75 per week, and this is certainly not more than \$1.25 per week, for board alone; as cheap, if not cheaper, than at most of our common academies. No expense will be charged for instruction. There is now no uncertainty about the matter; the faculty and lecturers are sure, and will go at their work in earnest. Come, then, from all directions, and let us begin this good work with res. olute hearts, and in the name of the Lord.

#### A WORD TO THE PREACHERS.

Brethren, some of you have not yet taken up the collection for the Biblical school; you have been waiting to see if it could become a reality. You can now decide; it is virtually before you; your collection is needed for it. Do not delay longer. The expenses will not, indeed, immediately be large, but your aid is necessary. The payment for the lecturers will be limited to their travelling expenses to and from the school; that of the faculty will be limited. at present, to two professors, and this is, at their own instance, so low, that we should actually be ashamed to announce it. Yet there must be, beside these items, some preliminary expenditures, for which we need the collection. Fail not, then, dear brethren. Tell the people what we are doing, and what the Lord is doing for us, and call upon them for the collection.

#### AMENIA SEMINARY.

We have received the catalogue of this excellent Institution. The faculty are :-Rev. Erastus O. Haven, A. M., Principal, teacher

of Moral Science and Chemistry. Thomas P. Underwood, A. M., teacher of English

Gilbert Haven, A. B., teacher of Ancient Languages and Literature. William B. Ingraham, A. B., teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Andrew J. Hunt, assistant teacher in the winter Mrs. Caroline G. Randall, Preceptress, and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Miss Elizabeth A. Vail, teacher of French and

Miss Julia F. Lines, teacher of Instrumental Mu The following is the summary of students :-Gentlemen,

Ladies,

# THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Of the Boston Young Men's Methodist Missionary Society, will be held as follows :-

Bromfield Street in the afternoon, and Russell Street in the evening of Sabbath, March 14th.

Richmond Street in the afternoon, and Bennet Street in the evening of Sabbath, March 21st. Canton Street evening of Sabbath, March 28th. The speakers will be announced in due time. J. A. TOLMAN, Of Arrangement

SOCIAL TEA MEETING .- The ladies of North Rus-Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had of Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill, and of Adams & Merrill, 50 Cambridge Street. We understand that all the former pastors of the church have been invited to be present, and an agreeable and profitable occasion is anticipated. The object of the

AN END TO SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA. - The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have passe an act rooting out the remains of slavery in that State, and placing it on the same footing with Massachusetts, prohibiting aid for the return of fugitives.

meeting is to raise funds for furnishing the new

## REV. EZEKIEL COOPER'S WILL.

Last week we recorded the decease of this veteran Methodist preacher. We learn from the Philadel phia Ledger, that his will has been proved before the the register. It is dated Jan. 19, 1837. It is entire ly in the hand writing of the deceased, is close written, and covers nine pages of large medium pages per. The testator gives in it a short autobiograp of himself, by which it appears he was born in Ca oline, Maryland, upon the 1st of Feb., 1763. He et tered the ministry as a preacher of the Methodi Episcopal Church, in 1784, being then twenty-0 years old. There are several devises for charitable objects in the will. He directs that he shall be buried in front of Sain

George's M. E. Church, and gives minute directions as to the manner in which he is to be buried, with an inscription which he wishes placed upon tombstone. If he shall be buried at that church, gives to the corporation in consideration thereof, sum of \$1000, to be used as a fund for the purpose furnishing the poor of the church with food and it in the winter season. If he shall not be buried Saint George's Church, then he gives the said su to such church as he shall be buried at, under li

To the Methodist Book Concern, at New York, h gives \$1000 to be put in the publishing fund, at expended for the printing, and publishing, and d tributing books, especially the Holy Scriptures.

He devises ten annual ground rents, of \$30 each the principal sum being \$5000, to the true of the "charitable fund," in the city of Philade phia, for the relief and support of itinerant, su annuated and worn out preachers of the M. E. Chu and their families, to be applied in the proportion a manner particularly set forth in the will. He give a bond of \$1000 to be divided, when collected, the following proportions:-

To the Kensington, Burlington, Camden, Frank ford and St. Paul's (Fifth street) M. E. Church, each \$100. To the church in Fifth street, below Green, St. John street, St. George's and Ebenezer, each \$75. To the Salem, Nazareth, Union and Brickmaker churches, each \$50. An additional \$50 is given the Brickmaker's church, making their bequest \$100 He gives to each of his nephews and nieces, whose name is Ezekiel Cooper, (with or without a midd name,) named for him and after him, the sum \$100. To each, and every child or person, the ch dren of friends and acquaintances, who are name Ezekiel Cooper, after him, with or without midor additional names, a neat octavo Bible.

Particular direc description of th be put upon them to be as nearly lil in his will, to per After specific dev persons, the resid divided between l children. The I and Ignatus T. C are nominated es value of his estate

PILGRIM'S PROG ety has circulated 100,000 copies; a of stereotype plate tiful type, with ele price within the n

The Rev. J. L. I pal Church, in Pa by the President a

FAST DAY .- The

consent of the Cou 8th day of April n public fasting, hum monwealth of Mass

We are much o for his letter.

Edi

THE SCRIPTURE little volume, by Ca thirteen English edi best mode of read sacred volume. W

WAITE, PEIRCE & Lord's Exposition Friend, by Mrs. Phe THE WITNESS OF

cellent discussion

Daniel Walton, a di Our Book Concern 1 substantial style. volume ample mate truth. Waite, Peirce GATHERED FLOWE ing little volume by

a brief memoir of tw

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Association, 79 Cornh HISTORY OF THE V ble volume - a trul outline of the histor from the edition of the ficient guarantee of see our Book Concern cation of such able w

Cornhill. THE LIVING AGE most attractive list of portance on the subj tionably, the most in

literary men especial

PRESIDI

Br. Stevens,—Your the Presiding Eldersh easiness among our paiding Eldership. The appointment of improdly, the improper a question in the societies much to expect that the ed, as it is impossible feetly know the men therefore, no part of the Episcopacy. But people would be sat properly served by the ence was used to proceice. To illustrate this Some years ago, it bed on a certain district siding Elder, and it was that it was attributal ple. The old Presid new one succeeded l The old Presidi

ed, on entering upon societies had determ towards the support tended to his duties, heard, and seldom say societies paid him cent, without a word be satisfied with th Let the districts be and sound judgment never disturb the Pr the people, till they un they assert, and all w successfully, with the

> For the I COMMITTEE

OF THE N I have not suppose standing first on the co first year, imposed an of arranging with th examination; still I r name stood fast year the whole committee signing to each men me, that if each broth head of those who ar make the necessary ar it will supercede the ing. Futhermore, it all the members one place, as they are Conference.

PREACHER

I have to acknowledge a was designated as the more was designated as the more time appointed by the New der will, I trust, be forgive it, for the money was much and applying for it, but tention of such as have no tention of such as have not suc

OL.

CHERS. et taken up the you have been ality. You can u; your collec y longer. The ely be large, but nt for the lecturexpenses to and will be limited. s is, at their own ally be ashamed

be, beside these es, for which we , dear brethren. z, and what the them for the col-RY.

Principal, teacher eacher of English Ancient Langua

of this excellent

eacher of Mathener in the winter ptress, and teacher of French and

Instrumental Muof students:-. 131

116 MEETINGS

odist Missionary Somoon, and Russell March 14th.

rnoon, and Bennet March 21st. ath, March 28th. ed in due time. Committee Arrangements.

ladies of North Russocial tea meeting at ening of next week. . Tickets 50 cents, o., 1 Cornhill, and of e Street. We underof the church have id an agreeable and d. The object of the furnishing the new

YLVANIA.—The House ania, have passe an slavery in that State, oting with Massachuurn of fugitives.

PER'S WILL.

lecease of this veteran rn from the Philadelpeen proved before the 19, 1837. It is entiree deceased, is closely s of large medium paa short autobiography rs he was born in Carof Feb., 1763. He enther of the Methodist being then twenty-one l devises for charitable

buried in front of Saint gives minute directions e is to be buried, with shes placed upon his aried at that church, he nsideration thereof, the fund for the purpose of urch with food and fuel shall not be buried at he gives the said sum e buried at, under like

ncern, at New York, he e publishing fund, and and publishing, and dise Holy Scriptures. ound rents, of \$30 each, \$5000, to the trustees in the city of Philadel-

port of itinerant, super-hers of the M. E. Church, lied in the proportion and h in the will. He gives ided, when collected, in

lington, Camden, Frankeet) M. E. Church, each lifth street, below Green, s and Ebenezer, each \$75. Union and Brickmaker's additional \$50 is given to aking their bequest \$100. phews and nieces, whose with or without a middle and after him, the sum of child or person, the chilintances, who are named , with or without middle t octavo Bible.

Particular directions are given as to the quality and description of the Bibles, and the inscription to be put upon them by his executors. He directs them to be as nearly like these given by Bishop Asbury in his will, to persons named after him, as may be. After specific devises of personal property to various persons, the residue of his property is directed to be wided between his nephews and his nieces, and their children. The Rev. Jas. Smith, Peter L. Cooper, and Ignatus T. Cooper, of Kent County, Delaware, are nominated executors. It is supposed that the value of his estates is from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS .- The American Tract Society has circulated, within a few years, more than 100,000 copies; and having nearly worn out a set of stereotype plates, has recast it in large and beautiful type, with elegant engravings, still keeping the price within the means of all.

The Rev. J. L. Lenhart, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Paterson, N. J., has been appointed by the President a chaplain in the U. S. navy.

FAST DAY .- The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 8th day of April next, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, in the Comnonwealth of Massachusetts.

We are much obliged to Br. Husted, of Stratford,

#### Editor's Table.

THE SCRIPTURE READER'S GUIDE, is an excellent little volume, by Caroline Fry. It has passed through thirteen English editions. It is a dissertation on the best mode of reading the different portions of the sacred volume. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

WAITE, PEIRCE & Co., 1 Cornhill, have received Lord's Exposition of the Apocalypse; The Freside Friend, by Mrs. Phelps ; Scenes in Nature.

THE WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT, is the title of an excellent discussion of this great doctrine, by Rev. Daniel Walton, a distinguished Wesleyan preacher. Our Book Concern has republished it in neat and substantial style. Our preachers will find in this volume ample materials for sermons on this vital truth. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

GATHERED FLOWERS is the title of a very interesting little volume by Rev. Octavius Winslow. It is a brief memoir of two "young believers"-a good illustration of juvenile piety. New England S. S. Association, 79 Cornhill.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD .- This is a most valuable volume - a truly philosophical and Christian outline of the history of our race. It is a reprint from the edition of the London Tract Society -a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. We rejoice to see our Book Concern so industrious in the republication of such able works. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1

THE LIVING AGE presents, in its last number, a most attractive list of articles-several of much importance on the subject of slavery. It is, unquestionably, the most interesting periodical published in the nation—the very article for professional and literary men especially. Boston, Littel & Payson.

For the Herald and Journal.

## PRESIDING ELDERSHIP.

Br. Stevens,-Your editorial, in a late Herald, on

the Presiding Eldership, was prime as to character, and appropriate as to time. There was one point, however, which you omitted to notice, that to my mind is important. I allude to the origin of the uneasiness among our people, in reference to the Presiding Eldership. This origin is two-fold. First, the appointment of improper men to the office; and secondly, the improper agitation of the Presiding Elder ion in the societies, by the preachers. It is too to expect that the former can always be avoidis impossible that the Bishops should perfectly know the men proposed for the station. It is, therefore, no part of my object to cast blame upon the Episcopacy. But my design is, to show that the people would be satisfied, if they were well and perly served by the officer, and no undue influer was used to produce dissatisfaction with the of-To illustrate this, I will present a single case. ome years ago, it became notorious that the people ain district were dissatisfied with their Preiding Elder, and it was generally supposed abroad, was attributable to radicalism among the peo-The old Presiding Elder left the district, and a ne succeeded him. The new one was informed, on entering upon his duties, that several of the societies had determined to contribute no more towards the support of a Presiding Elder. He ataded to his duties, never alluding to what he had heard, and seldom saying any thing about his own sed away, the disaffected societies paid him their apportionment to the last cent, without a word of complaint, and all appeared to be satisfied with the office of Presiding Elder.

Let the districts be supplied with men of energy and sound judgment, doing what belongs to the ofice—no more, and no less—and let the preachers never disturb the Presiding Elder question among the people, till they understand it, and know whereof assert, and all will move on harmoniously and successfully, with the office just as it is. A MEMBER OF A CONFERENCE.

For the Herald and Journal.

### COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION

OF THE N. E. CONFERENCE.

I have not supposed that the fact of my name first on the committee of examination, in the first year, imposed any other duty on me, than that of arranging with the brethren associated with me, in reference to the part of the part n reference to the part each should take in the examination; still I recollect, that the brother whose name stood last year where mine does this, called the whole committee together, for the purpose of assigning to each member his part. Now it strikes that if each brother whose name stands at the ead of those who are to examine in each year, will make the necessary arrangements with his associates, will supercede the necessity of a general meet ng. Futhermore, it would be very inconvenient all the members of the Conference to meet in one place, as they are extensively scattered over the

For the Herald and Journal.

### PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.

I have to acknowledge an error in publishing that February was designated as the month for taking collections for this society. I thought it was so, but I find that March is the time appointed by the New England Conference. This blunder will, I trust, be forgiven. Indeed, I am hardly sorry for it, for the movey was much needed. Possibly I might have made no apology for it, but for the sake of arresting the attention of such as have not taken their collections.

allowing them to provide like other men for the future. Now that they are presented, our duty is obvious. We owe it to them, to ourselves, and to God, to provide for them—and to provide more bountifully than we have ever yet done.

It has always been painful to the Conference Committee, and to the managers of the Aid Society, to distribute so scantily as they have been compelled to do. But they have disbursed all their receipts. What could they do now? You say, call for more money. Well, we do. Let us have it, and we will strengthen the feeble hand, and make glad the fainting heart.

I say, most deliberately, shame on the Methodist who excludes from his sympathies and benevolence, the men in need, who have labored for the salvation of his soul! Amen.

The notice of this collection is by order of Conference; the remarks, especially the last one, are on my own responsibility.

The notice of this collection is by order.

emarks, especially the last one, are on my own responsibility

D. S. King.

#### Religious Summarn.

been again and again directed in this country, is advancing with seen on the way to Tampico. extraordinary rapidity. Thousands of Roman Catholics are calling with the utmost eagerness for Protestant evangelists to come and instruct them. There are large districts of the coun-plies or succor. It would seem that he did not pursue the retry wherea faithful Protestant pastor is received by almost every individual with eagerness and delight. The influence of the priests in the departments is rapidly departing, and the strong-holds of Popery are rapidly falling down before the resistless might of the word of God. The three departments in which drawn up in colume." perhaps the most remarkable religious awakings have taken The sickness of the troops at Tampico has been exagger place, are those of La Charente Inferieure, L'Yonne, and La ted; they were on the contrary 7000 strong, and in good Haute Vienne-and all of which are occupied by the laborers spirits. of the evangelical Alliance.

China.—A missionary writing from Shanghai, says been relieved of Command by Gen. Vazquez. The Mexicans -" China is open to us; its population is generally friendly; were convinced that Vera Cruz would be the next point of atits rulers are fast becoming tolerant; its superstitions are nowhere strongly enthroned in the native mind; its social institutions present no insuperable barriers to our progress. Worship paid to ancestors is our rock of future difficulty; atheism
is our principal foe; and the lack of laborers our constant sorrow." O for a missionary spirit which will provide the men
and the means to go up and occupy these white harvest fields.

cious arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of as would start immediately after the Massachusetts. many passengers as she will likely be needed to carry. She Reports existed that Matamoras was to be attacked. A be used in the printing of translations of the Scriptures and elementary books, in the dialects of New Zeland and the Polyroads, and round our posts, picking stragglers and plunder: nesian Islands where the society's missions are established. A full supply of school-books and school-apparatus is also included. A ton and a half of presents for the missions have been furnished by the commendable zeal and lilerality of the friends of those missions. The crew, fifteen in number, are chiefly rious men, Methodists; and the Captain is master of VARIOUS AND IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE the difficult navigation of the Friendly Islands. The John Wesley takes out a mission-party of some twelve or fifteen persons, exclusive of children and attendants.

Dr. Bethune.-It is stated that Dr. Bethune has been offered by the President the appointment of Chaplain, and

Smithsonian Institute .- "The Regents of the Smithcost 200,000. The more gorgons phase count of the limits selected, even if it had been desirable, on account of the limits put upon the expenditure of money. There will be three floors in the plan selected—the one a basement—the second for the Library and Lecture rooms—and the third for the Museum, in brigade of 1500 men, composed of the 12th regiment of infantry ment. The plan of building by the distinguished architects will be published, and will make a very valuable volume on Archi-

### Science and the Arts.

cis Karl Goffin, a convict for house robbing in New Jersey place till reinforced. But, in the meantime, the Mexicans are nob connected with the machine of which two are attached to advance of a large force intended for this point. This will be the deaks-one for the Yeas, one for the Nays. The clerk a bold movement, but is characteristic of Urrea, who is a then turns a small crank, and certain figures appear to him by which each man's vote is reported, all in the space of a single of cavalry, we do not apprehend any serious consequences minute, with perfect accuracy. There is said to be no possi- from an attack on Matamoras. bility of its getting out of order in a million times working.

The New Planet.—By the last steamer we learn the Mexicans. The New Planet.—By the last steamer we learn that the planet recently discovered by Challis and Galle, in consequence of the calculations of Adams and Le Verrier, is to be called Neptunus, with the Trident for its symbol.

The English papers announce, as the result of late observations and discoveries, that this planet is continually approaching the earth. When first discovered, it was with difficulty seen with the most powerful telescopes; but it is now nearly visible to the naked eye. It is said to travel at the rate of a million and a half miles in twesty four hours, and it is believed.

We are assured that in less than two days there will go out million and a half miles in twesty four hours. million and a half miles in twenty-four hours, and it is believed another division, and on the following day the rest of the for-

ron was made in 1844, and there are now sixteen or eighteen oundries at which it is made, and these make over one hunfoundries at which it is made, and these make over one hundred and twenty thousand tons per annum. This amount is Monterey and Saltillo, with a large force; and although the sufficient to lay four miles of railroad per day, or twelve hundred miles per year. The progress of this manufacture, in the short space of two years, in this country, is remarkable, and that quarter. is a strong manifestation of American enterprise and skill.

## Summary of Intelligence.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA MOVING TOWARDS MONTEREY.

2000. The same letter declares that the Americans were sur- the same predicament. prised early in the morning at a watering place. The Sentinal says that there are many rumors, supposed with some truth, that Santa Anna is going towards Monterey, and it is possible that Minon was in command of the advance

We have New Orleans papers of the 21st, 22d and 23d of Hamilton heading the list.—New York Commercial.

From Tampico advices are to the 13th. All the Louisians troops wrecked with the Ondiaka had arrived there, except five, and it is not improbable that they also would safely comup. The Ondiaka was burnt where she lay on the 9th, without having at any time been in possession of the Mexicans.

Let us, dear brethren, both ministers and private members, remember the interests of this society. Many of those who have been pioneers in our ministerial service are in feeble health and indigent circumstances. They have spent the strength of their lives to save souls and advance the cause of Methodism; and it might almost be said that they have done it without money and without price. It can, with propriety, be said that their income has yielded but a scanty support, not allowing them to provide like other men for the future. Now a demand from Gen. Coss for an immediate and unconditional that they are prostrated, our duty is obvious. We owe it to

by Gen Cos, who refused him admission inside, but after some little reflection, upon the request of Col. De Russey, granted him until 9 o'clock the next morning, at which time the Americans were to surrender or an action was to be hazarded.

ly given to march, leaving knapsacks and all burdensome ma-terials which could in the least impede, and which were not wanted for the purpose of sustenance. The first twenty-four Progress of the Gospel in France.-The religious hours they are said to have made thirty-five miles and instead novement in France, to which the attention of Christians has of hard fighting or skirmishing, not an armed Mexican was

From Vera Cruz dates are to Feb. 4. Gen Valencia had tack, and were busily engaged in fortifying the passes and

and the means to go up and occupy these white harvest fields.

Schooner Heroine, which is Drazos St. vag. on the Schooner Heroine, which is Drazos St. vag. on the Schooner Heroine, which is Drazos St. vag. on the Schooner Heroine, which is Drazos St. vag. The Missionary ship-"John Wesley."-The Wes-mediate superintendence of Gen. Scott. All the small craft leyan Missionary Notices for January give an account of the had been taken up by the government. Gen. Worth was about sailing of the new missionary ship, for Sidney, which port it embarking and his camp broken up; the propeller Massachuis expected she will reach in a voyage of four months. The setts about starting with part of the 8th infantry and three comvessel has been built with particular reference to the mission-ary service, is about 300 tones burden, and fitted up with judi-also said, would embark in her. Steamers Virginia and Edith

sails with a full cargo, of which a large proportion is paper, to our troops are being withdrawn from the Rio Grande, the ene-

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

The New Orleans Delta of the 25th ult. contains various important matters relative to the war, which we copy :

Santa Anna's Advance. - If the statements made by all the Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, at West Point Mexican papers and letter writers be entitled to confidence, it Military Academy. The offer, it is added, has been declined is obvious that Santa Anna entertains designs against Monterey, and has begun his march against that point. Our correspondent represents that large bodies of troops are being thrown forward upon the road to Monterey, as well as the road sonian Institute," says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, "have agreed that the plan of architecture ment we have seen is contained in a letter published by La ture shall be of the Lombard Norman style. The plan will Patria, last evening, from Tampico, of the date of 9th Febgive general satisfaction, I think. The Regents were limited ruary, which states that 16,000 of the most brilliant troops to \$240,000 for buildings, and the plan selected will probably (trepas brilliantes) are murching for the road between Saltilla cost \$200,000. The more gorgeous plans could not have been and Monterey. This information was communicated by a let-

which will be deposited the effects of the liberal donor and all of the line, styled the "Faithful Soldiers of San Luis," and a curiosities which may become a part of the Cabinet. The ex- battalion of the National Guard of Jalisco, with three pieces penditure for the Library will be one half the income after the ordinary expenditures are made, and the other half will be expended in promoting the great object of philosophical improve- by the battalions of Puebla Guarda Costa de Tampico, the

drawing off our forces from the contemplated attack on Vera Cruz. Santa Anna expects to cut off Taylor's communications, and to block up both the roads to Camargo and to Tampico. These movnments are by no means to be regarded as insignificant; they deserve the serious consideration and will no doubt excite the utmost vigilance and activity of preparation among our forces near Monterey. Fortunately, Gen. Parliamentary Machine .- The Trenton Daily News Taylor, who is never caught napping, is in command at Mon-Saturday has a description of a machine invented by Fran- terey, with about 4,000 men. This force can easily hold that State Prison. The purpose of the machine is to take the Yeas pushing forwards towards Matamoras, from the road which and Nays in legislative bodies. Members vote by pulling a leads through Victoria. Urrea's cavalry are, no doubt, the

The Republicans of the 21, also contains a letter from San Luis de Potosi, affording information as to the movements of

apprehend serious results from its approach, and the most learned professors in England and France are anxiously endeavoring to solve the mysterious problem. American Railroad Iron .- The first bar of railroad can who came from that place on the 7th, says that Urrea was

> extent, many are of the opinion that there will be trouble in Urrea at Victoria occasions little trouble, as he will either have to come here, or go to Matamoras for a fight; but Santa Anna, with a large force, approaching the Rio Grande, whilst all our forces are concentrating here, to those who are familia with his policy, is any thing but agreeable.

Infidelity and Pauperism .- The New York Express states that among the three thousand foreigners now confined in the alms-house of that city, is a learned German, Dr. Heidelberg, who was once a preacher, then a professor in the A slip from the New Orleans Picayune office last Wednes- Berlin and Halle Universities, an author, a doctor of philoso day, issued at noon, contains advices from Tampico to the phy, a rationalist, and now (almost of course) a pauper. He came to this country about two years ago, where he supposed The Tampico Sentinel of that date contains extracts from his great learning would find a market. He is master of the papers of the city of Mexico, of the 2d of February, giving more full details of the capture of the 70 Americans by Genernounces the arrival of the prisoners, and rebukes rejoicings over this bloody victory. It states that Minon's force was When Tom Paine turned "Philosopher," he was nearly in

The Atlantic's Bell .- Many mournful associations guard. He is an exellent cavalry officer. He accompanied are connected with the "tolling bell" of the ill-fated steamer Santa Anna on his return from exile, and may arouse the Atlantic; and yet, painful as those recollections are one would drooping energies of the Mexicans.

The names of the lost 70 Americans were published. Casius M. Clay is amongst them, with 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 it is pleasant to know that henceforth it is to be appropriated to the floating Church of the Holy Comforter, moored at the foot of Dey street. It could not have a more fitting disposal. It has been purchased by a ladies' subscription, Mrs. Alexander

A Strange Scene.-The Utica Gazette has the pro eedings of a meeting on the 18th, of the officers and patients of the Lunatic Asylum in that city, for the relief of Ireland,-The following is from the Tampico Sentinel, and shows that Dr. Brigham was in the chair, and one of the patients acted Col. De Russey saved his four companies in a most masterly as secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and manner:— "Early in the day on which the Volunteers had taken refuge of the convaiescent patients addressed the meeting in elorder and an ode was written by a young lady, a from a watery grave upon the sand, nearly opposite the wreck, patient, which was received with great applause. The sum of they received visits from several Mexicans, who came in the \$106 was contributed by the officers and attendants only.

## ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Later from Washington.—The intended renewal of the attempt to impose a duty on tea and coffee, expired with the rejection of the bill to admit books imported for literary institutions free of duty.

Major General Benton, it is said, will be assigned the chief command of the army, or decline his appointment.

Senators Houston and Rask were both offered the Major Generalship at the latest hour, but declined.

Of the Pennsylvania regiment, General Ramsey is confirmed as colonel; Capt. Johnson, of the army, Lieut. Col. Hunter, of Carlise, and Morgan, of Bradford, as Majors. Lieut. Lew-

of Carlise, and Morgan, of Bradford, as Majors. Lieut. Lewis Carr is promoted to a captaincy, and to command a com-

The Closing Scene.-The following bills were pass ed to be enacted in both houses of Congress:—The bill appro-priating three millions to aid the President in securing a peace, without the Wilmot Proviso-the army bill, without a lieuten ant general-the naval pension bill-the bill giving one millio of dollars for four war steamers—the civil diplomatic appro-priation bill—river and harbor bill—the bill refunding to the states the expense of fitting out volunteers-resolve to employ a reporter, Dr. Houston-resolve allowing the Macedonic

and Jamestown frigates to carry food to Ireland. The President named and the senate confirmed Col. Bente and Col. Cumining of Georgia, as major generals, and Gen. Cadwallader, of Pa., Gen. Hopping, of N. Y., and Col. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as brigadier generals.

Mr. Ruse, of Pa., was also confirmed as minister to France Mr. Todd of Ohio to Brazil, in place of Mr. Wise, and Mr. Hopkins of Va. to Portugal.

The Irish Contribution for the Relief of Ireland .-Bishop Fitzpatrick, in the Catholic Cathedral in Franklin street, Sunday, stated that the amount collected in the Catholic charches, in and about Boston, for the relief of Ireland, exceeded somewhat sixteen thousand dollars.

Pamine in the Sandwich Islands-There is intelligence from the San lwich Islands, that the inhabitants of some districts have been suffering severely from famine. The only dependence of the natives for some time, had been on roots, the eating of which had produced much sickness and death .-Fire had followed famine. Asiatic Ciplera. - The last accounts from our mis-

sionaries in Persia, give most painful accounts of the cholera in that country. In the city of Tabreeze alone, 6000 persons had died in the course of six weeks; 500, sometimes, had perished in a single day.

Business in New York .- The N. Y. Express of Monday evening says:—
"Nearly one handred squire rigged vessels arrived on Sat-

urday and Sunday. It has affected freights some; ship owners offer to take corn for 28 l., and cotton \$ to Liverpool, and the

The bill emancipating the slaves in the State of Delaware, was lost in the Senate by a tie vote.

John Quincy Adams.-The "old man eloquent' said a few words in the House on Monday. He asked permission-lebate not being in order-and it was unanimously granted, to say a few words on the Senate's amendment to the bill, granting compensation to the owners of the Amistad .-He spoke in a feeble voice, though much improved, apparently, since his arrival at W ishington, and members from every part of the House crowled to hear him. The crowd in the gallaries were hushed to silence, and all was as still as the grave. Many supposed it was the last time they might hear him speak. He said but a few words, but their effect may be inferred from the fact, that the amendment was rejected 96 to 28.

Springfield District.

Water Power at Hartford .- At a meeting of the Connecticut river company, held at Hartford on Monday evening of last week, it was resolved to extend the canal from Enfield falls to Hartford, a very large majority of the shares represented voting in favor thereof. The principal purpose of the extension is to obtain an extensive water power in Hartford, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Munufacture of Paper .- From statistical documents presented before Congress, it appears that the capital employed the manufacture of paper in the U. States, is \$13,000,000. The number of mills, 700; the annual product, 17,000,000, and the number of operatives amployed, 1,000,000

The Transportation of Spirituous Liquors.-The tockholders of the Fall River railroad have instructed the directors not to allow the transportation of spirituous liquors on the road. A meeting of the citizens of New Bedford has been held, and a memorial adopted to the stockholders of the New Bedford and Taunton railroad, urging them to pass a similar

Business at the Boston Custom House .- The Post House in December and January last, were \$707,199, against \$515,853 in these months of the preceding year. January gave an increase of nearly \$50,000.

Great Business.-We learn from the Advertiser that two thousand tons of merchandize on the Western Road, exclusive of five thousand five hundred barrels of flour, were brought to the city over the Western Railroad, week before

-An application has been made on the part of the associated railroads from Albany, to the Western Rullroad Corporation, for the loan of freight cars for the transportation of merchandise from the west to Albany. The latter company were obliged to decline the application, on account of a demand for all the cars for the business of their own road.

Transportation on Railroads in Western New York.

Iron Munufacture.-The business of manufacture ing iron, is steadily spreading in Alabama. The Tuscaloosa Monitor states that beds of the finest iron ore are found to an incalculable extent in Tuscaloosa county, and it is ascertained to be superior to any in the South or West. An iron master of Tennessee, who compared it with his own, gives it the prefer-

ence, both for quantity and quality. Cathedral.-A new Roman Catholic cathedral is to be erected at Durbup, I wa, next sum ner. It is to be of crucifix form, 177 feet long, and 100 feet wide, with a tower

Welsh Settlers in Virginia .- Mr. T. Rawlings has received orders to reserve 150,000 acres of land in Western Virginia, for Welsh settlers, who intend to emigrate this

A Georgia Cotton Gin for Russia. - The Madison (Ga.) Miscellany says:-" We understand that Messrs. Winship and King, of this county, have received an order from the Russian Consul, at Savannali, for one of their superior Cotton Gins, which is to be sent direct to the Emperor of Russia. Emigrants from Europe.-Emigrants are flocking

al Minon.

A letter in a Mexican paper, dated San Luis, Jan 27, an-brought to his present condition by the united influence of his eventually be accomplished.

vote of 93 to 90.

Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, has prepared a new amendment, which he intends offering, to embrace a tax on those articles.

In the Senate, March 2, the report of the committee of Conference on the army appropriation bill was adopted.

A joint resolution to place the United States frigate Mace donian at the disposal of Capt. De Kay, and the sloop James town at the disposal of Capt. Forbes, of Boston, to convey provisions to Ireland, was passed, 21 to 14.

The Senote reassembled at 60°clock,
A committee of Conference was ordered on the civil and diplomatic bill; also, on the House bill for the admission of Wiscousin into the Union.

The report of the military committee against agreeing to the amendments of the House, to the bill for the appointment of general officers for the ten regiments, was adopted.

The bill to reduce the fees in admiralty cases was passed.

In the House, the report of the committee of Conference, on the post office appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the rules to take up the three million bill—yeas 80, nays 12. No quorum voting, though there was a large one present.

In Senate, Murch 3, the bill to establish a collection district at Bangor, was passed.

Mr. Webster objected to the clause allowing foreigners to vote upon a mere declaration of intention to become vitizens, without requiring the declaration to be carried out. The bill was at last ordered to lie on the table, 26 to 18.

was at last ordered to lie on the table, 26 to 18.

The Senate non-concurred in the repert of the committee of Conference for a General-in-chief, and agreed to the report of the committee on Conference, on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The three million bill from the Senate was taken up.

Mr. Wilmot moved his proviso, prohibiting slavery in new territories.

Mr. Wilmot moved his proviso, promotting startery in acceptance.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, moved to amend this by providing that the Missouri compromise line shall be extended to the Pacific, and that slavery shall be permitted South, and prohibited North of that line. Mr. Graham's amendment was rejected, 59 to 96, and the Wilmot proivso adopted, 90 to 80.

The bill was then reported to the House, and the proviso rejected, 97 to 112. Mr. Wilmot moved to lay the bill on the table; negatived, 87 to 114. The bill then passed, 115 to 82.

The bill amendatory of the Independent Treasury Act was passed.

#### Notices.

· NOTICE. The Ministerial Association for the Western part of Bucksport District will hold its last meeting for the Conference year in Castine May 18. We hope to see all out brethrea present. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers on the western side of the bay to meet with us.

H. C. Titron, Soc.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING AND EXHIBITION. By leave of Providence, there will be a Subbath School meeting and exhibition, at North Haverhill, N. H., on Friday, the 12th of March. Several brethren in the ministry are expected to be present, and address the mosting. Addresses, &c., in the afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock; exhibition in the evening. Subbath Schools, and friends of Sa'bath Schools, in the "regions round about," are invited to attend.

North Haverhill, Feb. 26.

NOTICE TO SPRINGFIELD (VT.) DISTRICT.

To the Preachers and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools upon the Springfield District.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

Adrews, S. W.
Atwood, Christopher
Allea, Butler
Anthony, Moses
Araold, Lyman
Adams, Orrison
Barnard, Phineas
Bushaell, Giles
Bates, Wm.
Bartlett, Nathan
Beale, Chas.
Beckley, Luther
Barker, Jona.
Brown, R. D.
Bartholomew, Sheldon
Cross, John
Clark, Aaron
Cortis, Saml.
Cochran, Chauncey
Colony, Abram
Corbia, S. B.
Clark, G. P.
Cushing, Mary
Chapman, G. P.
Cusphiell, Wm.
Drake, Phineas
Dodge, Robert
Dam, Albert E.
Dunn, E. G.
Ely, Abishai
Estima, Rodery and us is duly acknowledged.

2 00 pays to Sept. 20, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Nov. 13, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>48
2 00 "Mar. 1, <sup>1</sup>48
3 00 "Nov. 1, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "June 1, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>48
1 50 "Oct. 1, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>48
3 10 "Feb. 1, <sup>1</sup>48
4 00 "Feb. 10, <sup>1</sup>49
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>48
1 10 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>47
1 10 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>47
2 00 "Jan. 1, <sup>1</sup>47 See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. Ely, Abishai Eustman, Rodney Farmer, Zadock Foster, W. H. Frasier, E. M. Frasir, E. M.
Frox, Chs.
Gray, E. F.
Huxford, J. L.
Gray, E. F.
Huxford, J. A.
Huntly, James
Hermanway, Peter
Hoiner, Mrs. A.
Hill, Abigail
Harmon, Jesiah
Howes, Oilve
Howes, Zonas
Hale, Jas.
Jones, G. L.
Kimball, H. N.
Kidder, Aaron
Lewis, J. T.
Liacoln, Ephraim Jan. 1, 48
Jan. 1, 49
Jan. 1, 47
Jan. 1, 47
Jan. 1, 47
Dec. 1, 47
Dec. 1, 47
Dec. 1, 47
Dec. 1, 48
Jan. 1, 48 Lewis, J. T.
Lincoln, Ephraim
Linn, G. R.
Newcomb, J. L.
Nason, Joshua
Potter, Asa
Pinkham, Joseph
Pray, Tameon
Pratt, M. P.
Peabady, Frederick
Prince, David Jr.,
Patterson, Mary
Parker, Rufus P.
Ross, Daniel
Riddle, Wm.
Savage, Cyprian Riddle, Wm.
Savage, Cyprian
Sylvester, Asahel
Spear, J. B.
Sprague, Oliver
Stevens, Asa
St. Clair, Jona.
Smith, Sanford J.
Sawyer, Luka
Savage, T. H.
Thompson, S. H.
Thatcher, Alonzo
Taylor, J. A.
Thomas, Luther
Trask, H. W.
Thurston, W. H. W.
Thurston, W. H.
Trang Mosse Jr. Trues, N. W. H.
True, Moses Jr.,
Tenney, Reuben
Vioal, Sally
Washourn, Cygus
Walker, Thomas
Wilson, E. S.
Wheeler, Elisha

to this country faster than ever, on account of the famine in Europe, and many of them are actually paupers. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that from engagements already made by shippers, and other circumstances, there is reason to believe that the number arriving at the port of New York alone, during the year 1847, will reach 150,000, if not 200,000.

Division of Virginia.—A late number of the Richmond Republican, contains an article on the necessity and probability of a separation of Eastern and Western Virginia. The character of the people of these two portions of the State is so widely different, and their institutions, interests, and prospects, having no common point of agreement, render such

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., TO MAR. 6. CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, Feb. 24, the bill to increase the marine corps was passed.

In the House, the naval appropriation bill was passed.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up in committee of the whole.

A motion to mend the bill, by striking out the tax on tea and coffee, was lost—92 to 94.

A new count was then obtained on the motion to strike out tea and coffee, and the new count struck out the articles by a vote of 93 to 90.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., TO MAR. 6.

E. Burrows, Lynn, Ms., 1 pkge taken at store; D. Richards, water, Ms., 1 box left at Old Colony R. R.; J. W. Gurnaey, New passed.

H. 1 pkge by Cheney; M. H. Kingsley, Brandon, Vt., 1 pkge by Bigelow to Fitchburg, thence by stage; D. Wise. Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; G. F. Wells & Co., Newburry, Vt., 1 pkge by Cheney; O.C. Baker, Nowmarket, N. H., 1 pkge by Niles; F. Fisk, Nowwich, Conn., 1 pkge left at Zion's Herald office; W. Little, Pittle, field, Ms., 1 pkge by Thompson; W. F. Lacount, Sudburry, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Thompson; W. F. Lacount, Sudburry, Ms., 1 pkge by Thompson; W. F. Lacount, Sudburry, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Thompson; W. F. Lacount, Sudburry, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Foster; M. Palmer, Spring Vale, Me., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Pkge by Niles, Nantucket, Ms.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

which he intends offering, to embrace a tax on those articles. In Senate, March I, the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army, was amended and passed.

A bill to appoint a general officer to the ten regiments, was reported from the military committee, with the House amendment to appoint a Lieut. General stricken out.

The army appropriation bill was amended and passed. It includes mails to Oregon, and to and from the army.

The joint resolution to refund advances made by States, for the subsistance and transportation of volunteers was passeds. The three million bill was then taken up. Mr. J. M. Clayton addressed the Senate, contending that the appropriation of the money, without specifying the direct object, was not warranted by the constitution, and was so regarded by Jefferson and other distinguished democrats.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, per bbl.,
cash price.
11 00 a 12 00
Dib. Os. 7 a 100 a 12 00
Dib. Os. 7 a 10
Dib. Os. 10 a 12 00
Dib. Os. 7 a 10
Dib. Os. 10 a 20 00
Dib. Os. 10 a 12 00
Dib. Os. 10 a 12 00
Dib. Os. 10 a 20 00
Dib. Os. 10 a 12 00
Dib. Os. 10 a 20 00
Dib. 10 a 11 00 10 a 11 10 a 11

2 50 m 3 00 | Onions, per bhl. 1 75 a 2 00 | Pickles, bbl., 1 00 a f 25 | Peppers, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl., Country, 100 lbs., 80 4 85 | Straw, 100 lbs., Eastern pressed, ton, 12 a 13 00 HOPS .- [ Wholesale Prices. ] 8 a \$ 1 2 | 2d sort, WOOL.—[WAolesale Prices.] 1st sort, 1846, lb.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, March 2. Flour.—Since our last week's report the market has acquired more firmness, and there has been some slight improvement in prices. The sales have not, however, been very extensive. Genesee, common brands, has been soid at \$657.12 a 6 90, and 7 00 per bbl.; now generally held at the last named quotation. Fancy brands, 7 37 1-4; ohio, and Michigan, 6 57 1-2 per bbl., cash. At the close, there is some further improvement, and 700 bbls. Genesee soid at 7 12 1-2 cash; Howard strest, 6 57 a 7 00 per bbl, four mos.; 6 75 per bbl., 4 mos., was offered and refused for more. Grain—Shippers are not inclined to give over 95c for Cora, weight 56 lbs. Some sales, measure, have been made at 92c; stock offering is very limited. North River Oats 48, and do Rye 90c per bu. BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, March 1.

At Market, 310 Beef Cattle, 6 yokes Working Oxen, 26 Cows and Calves, 1700 Sheep, and 80 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra, 86 50; first quality, \$6 00; second, \$5 25 a.

50. Working Ozen.—Sales made at \$74, \$78, and \$92. Cones and Calves.—Sales were made at \$21, \$24, \$29, and \$34. Sheep.—Sales were made at \$1 63, 1 67, 2 13, 3 12, 3 75, 5 25, and Swine .- Sales were not noticed, there being but few at market.

#### MARRIED.

In this city, 4th inst., by Rev. A. Stavens, Mr. Luther O. Emerson, of Salem, to Miss Mary Jane, eidest daughter of John Gove, Esq. 2d inst., by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. Jamés Larabee to Miss Alma Thompson, both of Woburn. 4th, Mr. Vincent Mountfort, of Boston, to Miss Mary A. Harmoud, of Newburyport.

In East Boston, by Rev. J. Whitman, Mr. Benjamin J. Allen to Miss Sarah Doan, both of Boston.

In the Methodist Church at Rye, N. H., Feb. 25, by Rev. O. C. Baker, Rev. Daniel W. Barber, of the N. H. Conference, to Miss Adeline H. Lang, of Rye. Also, Mr. Rufus C. Barber, of Methuen, Ms., to Miss Nancy Carr, of Boston.

In Waldo, Me., Jan. 24, by Rev. J. Benson, Mr. James Richards to Miss Lenora Robinson, both of W. In Knux, Feb. 4, Mr. Adam Newbirt, of Waldoboro', to Mrs. Lucy Smith, of Knox. In Knox, Feb. 16, Mr. Nicholas C. Wentworth, to Mrs. Mary W. Reed, both of K. Halliston, Esp. 34 by Rev. J. Mrs. Race Ms. Challe Rev. of K.

In Holliston, Feb. 24, by Rev. Luman Boyden, Mr. Charles Ben nett to Miss Julia A. Wheeler, both of H.

DIED.

In Claremont, N. H., of lung fever, Wesley Perkins, son of Rev. Justin and Susan Spaulding, aged 3 years and 4 months.

#### Advertisements.

HEBREW TAUGHT.

P. E. NOYES has removed to No. 9 MAYNARRET PLACE, where he will give lessons in Hebrew any hour during the day or evening. Terms, \$10 per course of 24 lea-sons. Please call and ascertain particulars. March 10. VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

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of Lung and Consumptive complains.

May 20.

tf THE TRUE EVANGELIST ; OR an Hinerant Ministry, particularly that of the Metho-odist Church, explained, guarded, and defended, by Rev. J. PORTER, with an Introduction, by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, is the title of a beautiful ISno. we have just issued. It goes thoroughly into the itinerant economy, meets its diffiulties, ex-plains and vindicates its principles, and is just adapted to the time.

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6m Feb. 10.

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Jan. 27.

2m

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

#### EARLY METHODISM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Dear Brethren-I purposed giving a sketch of a mob carrying a preacher out of both town and State; but this appears to be connected with some affairs which took place in the old Bay State some time before, and we may as well give t sketch of the whole history.

In those days the laws of Massachusetts required that every man should pay a tax for the support of the Gospel; and those who dissented from the Congregationalists, which included all who did not belong to some other society, were authorized by law to present a certificate to the treasurer of the parish, signed by his minister that he attended, and paid to support another so ciety, and claim the money paid by him, for the support of his own minister. After Methodist societies were formed, they were taxed as before to pay the parish minister; and in some places they were told, if they would pay, they might draw it back again to pay their minister, &c. They paid, and demanded it of the treasurer; but were informed that they must first prove that they were a religious society known in law. This would require a process at law, and experience had demonstrated that it was very hazardous to trust the matter with any lawyer, as it was considered a disgrace to vindicate Methodist Societies in court. Many, therefore, refused to pay their taxes; and a cow, horse, or pig, &c., was taken and sold at auction, and, after deducting tax fees, and trouble, the balance was returned to those " willful schismatics," which some refused

In Wilbraham they had failed to recover the money which they had paid, and some of them resolved to pay no more. Among these were four young men, who had no cows, &c., for the constable to pounce upon, and they doubted if they should be lodged in jail. This formed a crisis! The Rev. Mr. Willard, the parish minister, might have let them off, and deducted the amount from his salary; but the rife saying was full of meaning, "If we begin to let them off, none can tell where it will end." The lovers of that order could hardly brook the idea of carrying four respectable young men some twenty miles to prison because they refused to pay a minister they did not hear, and was one of their greatest opposers. Report said that the minister told the constable, "You know your duty;" yet he lin-gered until a time when their work was much needed, when the day was fixed, and a wagon in readiness. Then suspense stood tiptoe-each doubted if the other would persist; but LAW was mighty, and finally triumphed! If any should be curious to know the particulars, &c., the Hon. Abel Bliss, of Wilbraham, may be fully able to satisfy them. After all, it was a losing concern for the minister. His people were vexed with hearing, "Your minister sent the Methodists to jail!" and it was judged best for him to go away. Resolved to get out of the way of these troublers of his Israel, he travelled between two and three hundred miles northward, and had just settled in the pleasant town of Lancaster, N. H., when lo! " Philistines were upon him." This seemed beyond endurance. There was a saying among the alarmed inhabitants of the country, that " wherever the Methodists get foothold, they will HOLD ON;" and here they judged it safest to prevent their getting foothold. Capt. Page, a worthy citizen, informed me that he believed it was generally supposed that the minister knew of the

intended mob, if he did not assist in planning it. There was no circuit formed in this country nearer than Vershire, Vt.; but preachers had made a few excursions up the river. There was a man by the name of Rosebrook Crawford, a zealous exhorter, or local preacher, who had joined our Church in one of the lower towns, and had returned to that county, where his father lived, and held meetings wherever he could find a place. He engaged brother John Langdon, of Vershire, a local preacher, a worthy citizen, and magistrate in his own county, to take a tour of appointments, and he attended him as his guide. He had preached in the evening in Lancaster, and mounted his horse to go to Father Bredin's, of precious memory, who, with his two daughters, had belonged to the Wesleyans in Ireland, and at that time lived in Lunenburg, Vt. A man seized his horse by the bit, and others, gathered around, said, "Lead on." Others caught R. C., and thrust him into a sleigh, and went forward. Brother L. said, "What do you mean by such conduct ?" "We are going to have you examined by our minister to see if you are qualified to preach, said they, but went directly to the tavern. The toddy-stick was in motion, and the red hot loggerhead hissed in the flip. They sported as life increased. Brother L. opened a door, and found the landlord in the next room, and was soon convinced that he was well pleased with the state of things. He sat in deep thought, while they drank to their hearts content, when orders were given, "Get ready." Two men came in, and ordered brother L. to follow them. He sternly replied, "I am not going with you." "Then we will bring you;" and going toward him, he arose and stepped behind his chair, and began to this effect: "I have put my life in jeopardy, and fought for the liberty of my country, and my rights as a freeman and citizen no man shall wrest from me," &c., and proceeded to give them a warm exhortation. Hearing a loud voice, they came from the bar-room to see what was going on. There stood a tall, stout man, with his chair before him, in preaching style, and speaking strong words, with a sharp eye, and determined countenance. He spared not the landlord, who, I think, was a church member, nor his company, while he pointed them to the day of final retribution. They had mistaken their man; and after a short consultation, one cried out, " We have got one, let him! go;" and poor R. C. was at their mercy, as they rode off in high glee. When they came to the river, they had a little ceremony in carrying him across. By means of a thaw there was water on the ice, and as he had been so warmly exhorting and praying for them on the way, they concludded that he needed cooling. He was a perfect non-resistant as they laid him upon his back, and drew him by his hands until his clothes were well saturated. They brought him to the Ver- ed for! mont shore, and gave three cheers-good riddance Guard well against the very appearance of of the Methodist for ever, and returned in triumph. All the best citizens felt themselves scandal-

ized by such base conduct, and denounced the mob without ceremony. However, the minister thought it his duty to prepare a discourse, and set forth the doctrine, characters, and conduct of the Methodists, as he was so well acquainted with them. Whether it was to excuse, or justify the mob, or from a sincere desire to warn the people against danger, it is not for me to say. Report said, that he showed it to one of his brethren, a missionary, who advised him not to preach it, as he would thereby greatly injure himself. thought otherwise, and began to preach. Soon he appeared to be troubled: his head was affected with giddiness, and his sight failed. Being sick and faint, two men led him from the house in blindness. I had heard the story, and inquired of Captain Page to know the truth of it. He informed me it was so; and I am quite sure he told me he was present, as at that time he belonged to his meeting. For want of sight he did not attempt to preach for months afterward, and I think never preached much more.

As these things transpired forty-seven years ago, some may ask, why need they now be published, since such a great change for the better has taken place? My object is to give plain sketches of historic facts; and I write in full expectation that there are some now living in that place who recollect that such things did occur. I would

also have our young preachers to understand a little what those endured who were pioneers in this work. And may the present generation join with me in praising God for the victories achieved through the truth and power of the Gospel-that we now enjoy religious, as well as civil lib-

New-Bedford, Prov. Con., Feb. 3, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### SABBATH REFORMATION.

Mr. Editor.- I would state, as my opinion, that the desecration of the holy Sabbath by professed umph of a conqueror. is a fact too palpable to need substantiating by ar-Lord of the Sabbath," are shareholders in railroad and steamboat companies, whose cars run, and whose boats ply, on the Sabbath, and who, so far as their interest is concerned, are guilty in this matter. How many, also, " remember " their worldly business so well during the week, that the "Sabthen, on the morning of this sacred day, with their energies prostrated by the excessive fatigue which he undue exertions of Saturday have produced, they commence their necessary preparations for attending the public worship of Almighty God, which are not completed until the hour for assembling in the sanctuary has arrived. "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must wor-ship him in spirit and in truth;" and can a man offer to God a sacrifice which he "will not despise," while his ears are saluted with the sound f the shrill whistle, which proclaims the approach of the "Sunday train," in which he is interested, while he is in the temple of his God, and bowed for worship with the children of the Most High? Or can a man expect the warming influences of the spirit of truth, who only devotes to the service of God that part of His day, which men, for worship? "God is not mocked."

Our God is a " jealous God;" and if we lighty esteem his ordinances, or presumptuously violate his commandments, he "will not hold us guiltless." If the children of Israel of old were carried into captivity, that the land might enjoy her Sabbaths," what shall be done unto Chris tians of the present day, who not only countenance the open desecration of the Sabbath, but many of whom do not hesitate to harness their horses, (which God has exempted from all unnecessary labor on that day,) and go to visit their friends, and for no other reason than this: " I have no time to go on a week day." My heart is full. I know not what reply to make to such professors, who virtually say, " God has not allowed me sufficient time for the prosecution of my worldly business, and the finding of my pleasure; therefore, I must find my pleasure on the Sabbath."-Will a man rob God?" lawfully fear that the spirit was gone. day of eternity will show, that many professed Christians did, in this life, set a lamentable example of Sabbath desecration before the ungodly .-If we would presper, we must honor God and the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Westport Point, Mass., Feb. 1.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### TO A JUNIOR PREACHER.

My dear Brother,—Believing you will take it since the event, yet it lives in memory.

Distance widely separates me from the loved kindly, I offer the following suggestions for your consideration.

for you to begin to make out a "Plan" of your lowed spot. Gladly would I prune the rose a ticular, without a radical change of character. charge, for the benefit of your successor, and sister's affection has planted on his grave, but through him, the benefit of those he is to serve. circumstances forbid this pleasure. Happy shall The "Plan" should embrace a list of the official I be, if when death removes me to eternity, I may members, stewards and leaders,—the time of hold- be deemed worthy to be his sister in heaven. ing the various public and social meetings, Board meetings, &c., an alphabetical list of the members, with their state in church and life prefixed, and the number of the class to which each belongs, with a list of the classes carefully made out and numbered; and be sure and have each leader's book perfectly conformed to the one in the "Plan;" also see that the residence of each member is as accurately defined as practicable. This will save your successor a great amount of labor. Make out a list of all the subscribers to our periodicals, also of the benevolent societies, and the usual time of taking up collections. You can calculate from the experience you have had what would be pleasant and useful to you in your next charge. By this you may determine what will be desirable to your successor in your pres ent charge.

When at Conference, fix it thoroughly in your mind that you will not keep your hat on your head while in the house of God, even if every other minister of Conference should be so forgetful of what belongs to the place, as to do it. Bear in mind, "This is none other than the house of God."

Studiously guard against giving an impression that you would not dislike overtures from other denominations; that you are in the market, and only wait a favorable opportunity to change your church relations. Do not speak of it even in pleasantry. You might in that way give an

impression that will injure you for life.

If you have an inclination for some other church, weigh the matter well, and act as conscience may decide; but don't be everlastingly talking about having "offers" from one church and another to join them.

Do not talk a great deal about your appointment, about a transfer to another Conference, nor about your preaching, as though you were more interested in it than any thing else. I have seen preachers at Conference and at camp meeting who were apparently interested only in their own appointments and preaching, as if when this was properly arranged, the world was well provid-

evil. Be not disheartened in your efforts for intellectual and spiritual improvement. The path, the means are before you. As there is no royal THE DEATH OF THE CHRISTIAN NOT path to true literary distinction, so there is none to spiritual pre-eminence. "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

and evening repast.

"Honor widows that are widows excellent paper. indeed." Deprecate, as you would the sting of I admit that the death of the Christian, esp the scorpion, the terrible reproach that must accially the Christian minister, is always peaceful crue from the remark, when justly made, "Our and triumphant, but the state of mind which these preacher has been here one year, two years, and terms express is not always visible, though desirhas not called on me once;" or the sarcastic able. God was pleased to take from me a wife, complaint, "The preacher never finds time to call with whom I had lived fifteen years, who gave or us, though he is in to Esq. L.'s, our next neighbor's, every week; but when we have sickness in that of a Christian, in general; but her death was our family, and send for him, he is always en-not visibly triumphant. As I often express it, gaged;" or, "our preacher never spoke to me "Her sun set in a cloud." Reason did not sit about my soul, though I have passed hours in his upon its throne, and for some sixteen hours she company." Be gentle, be diligent, be holy.— said not a word to any one, being in the greatest Give no occasion to the adversary to speak re- apparent distress of body. Hers is not a solitary

For the Herald and Journal.

#### A SCENE IN REAL LIFE.

A little brother was once a member of ou family circle; he was the loved one of our group. The affections of our whole family seemed centre in him. That one was the happiest who could longest retain his playful attention, and win the sweetest smile. Never was a lovelier flower given to earth. His deep blue eyes would often brighten, and the pretty dimples play upon his fair cheek, when, with infant pride, he learned to lisp our names. When first he spoke the loved name "Mother," he displayed the pride and tri-

We loved him, and we thought not that or Christians, takes a high rank among the causes of the late declension of religion. That many of short hour might rob us of our treasure. We this class of men, are, at the present time, either dreamed not that death could snap that golden directly or indirectly, concerned in this great evil, cord, and tear from our embrace our dearest idol Though oft our fond parents warned us, we could gument. How many of the disciples of "the not realize the truth. They said, "he cannot al ways stay with you; he is a loan of Heaven. think his time with us is short; he is too lovely for earth, too pure to dwell with sin. We love him too well to be permitted to retain him long. We fear that ere long he will be summoned to return to his native home, to dwell with kindred bath day "is not provided for until it comes; and spirits in the bower of bliss." These words were chilling for a time, but his merry laugh and playful disposition would soon dispel our fears, and we thought no hand could be so cruel as to bear away from our loving hearts our only joy.

But there is no tie so sacred that death fears to sever it; no home so happy that death hesi tates to enter it.

Disease marked that dear one for its victim We thought it cruel; he never sinned, why need he die? But death's decree had passed; his days were numbered. We must yield at the cold touch of his icy hand.

Long we watched the progress of the dire dis ease, clinging to the faint hope that another day would bring an omen of good. Though long we hoped and wished, the last hope failed; the last wish was sadly disappointed.

A long night of drear suspense passed heavily their own convenience, have set apart for public away; still the loved one remained. Morning dawned, and on its wings brought the message,

> " Come away, thou levely cherub, Kindred spirits wait for thee.

Sad news to us, yet welcome tidings t him, for when our weeping mother broke the truth that he was dying to his listening ear, with a smile that would have graced an angel's cheek, he looked up for a moment, then with his little hands lifted, he said, " I am going home, mother; sometime I shall see you, and father, and all there. Shall I, father? shall I, mother: With deep sighs they answered, yes, dear, when we die.

He quickly laid his head back upon the pillow saying, "take my hand, sister, and stay till I am Thus I sat, clasping that hand already chilled by death. A few deep sighs, a few convulsive throbs, a gasp, and all was still. The

> "The clay was cold, the cheek was pale, Now all was still, for he was dead.'

Within my grasp was that pretty dimpled hand keep his commandments; therefore, "Remember now cold and stiff. Those laughing eyes had faded by the grim look of death. Those ruby lips were closed for ever. It was not our dear brother that laid before us, it was his lifeless clay. His sainted spirit had winged its way to the bowers

of bliss immortal. That brother is in heaven; and oft methinks he is my guardian angel. Though a mere child,

spot where his sacred ashes repose, yet I am of-

From the National Era.

## A DREAM OF SUMMER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June The southwest breezes play; And, through its baze, the winter noor Seems warm as summer's day. The snow-plumed Angel of the North Has dropped his icy spear; Again the mossy earth looks forth. Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes, The muskrat leaves his nook, The bluebird, in the meadow brakes Is singing with the brook. Bear up, O mother Nature !" cry Bird, breeze, and streamlet free, " Our winter voices prophecy Of summer days to thee !

So, in those winters of the soul, By bitter blasts and drear O'erswept from Memory's frozen pole, Will sunny days appear. Reviving Hope and Faith, they show The soul its living powers, And how beneath the winter's snow Lie germs of summer flowers !

The Night is mother of the Day, The Winter of the Spring, And ever upon old Decay The greenest mosses cling. Behind the cloud the star-light lurks, Through showers the sunbeams fall; For God, who loveth all his works. Has left his Hope with all! 4th 1st month, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

## ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT.

Br. Stevens,-The accounts of triumphar Put away all envy and evil speaking. Learn deaths, recently published in the Herald, have to rejoice in hearing your predecessor praised. Excited a desire in my heart that some one whose Be careful you do not show displeasure even if his excellences are served up as a morning, noon with so much interest than my own, would write an essay. But that desire has not yet been If you have not already, immediately direct gratified. I therefore give you a few thoughts, your way to the residence of every poor member in my own style, which you are at liberty to pubof your charge. If any must be neglected, let it lish, if you think them worthy of a place in your

case. Others have lost pious friends, to them

hours, was sinflar. And was there no hope in their death? They, as well as myself, appreciated a peaceful and happy death, and would have

The happiness of the Christian, in life and death, is a pleasing theme, and ministers of the gospel, generally, delight to portray this before their hearers in a way that shall interest them, and make religion appear lovely, as it really is especially in the winding. their hearers in a way that shall interest them, and make religion appear lovely, as it really is, especially in the winding up of human life. All this is well, but it should not be forgotten that the Christian's cup is a mixed cup, of sorrow and of joy, and in his last hours a cloud may hang over him—a cloud that obstructs the real state of the mind from anxious and afflicted friends. They who have the most experience in the Christian life know that it is a life of trial, a mixture of sorrow and joy, and that though his end is peace, yet, for wise purposes, that peace is sometimes obscured from the eyes of beholders. Bishop Emory, if I recollect right, was thrown from his carriage, and died in a moment, and who that is acquainted with that man's experience, life, and labors, can question, for a moment, his future wellobscured from the eyes of beholders. Bishop being? The self-sacrificing Dr. Coke, too, while on his passage to India, was found dead in his cabin. His death, doubtless, as his life, was that of the Christian; but the former was hid from the eyes of mortals, while the latter was such that those who knew him best would say, "We have hope in his death." The Holy Bible, in connection with ecclesiastical history, affords us the rich experience and devoted lives of ancient and modern Christians, and Christian ministers, but it does not afford us evidence of the triumphant deaths of all of them. No! God, in his infinite wisdom, has not seen fit to leave that part of their history on record, but he has assured us that it shall be well with the righteous, while it shall be ill with the wicked.

As to myself, I am not particularly solicitous about the visible state of my mind in the hour of death, or what shall be my state after death.—
It is true, I desire to go to heaven, and, through
Christ, I expect to go to heaven, and, through
The died in peace, and rests with Christ, where may his surviving companions and friends meet him, to join in praising Good for ever.

S. H. Beale.
Feb., 1847. Christ, I expect to go there; but my greatest solicitude is to be conformed to the Divine will; to know, do, and suffer the will of God concerning me, and then I am certain that heaven will be my eternal home. I feel that I am on the way, and that my course may soon be finished.

Whether I live a longer or shorter time, I want seals of his ministry. His last days were peaceful. to live to God, and live for heaven, that when I die I may see that dear sister and that dear wife, whose deaths were not triumphant, but whose lives were Christian. I want to see Jesus, too, and all the recleemed, who will come up out of great tribulation, having washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.—

Mrs. Basheba, wife of Mr. Philip Perry, died in Savoy, Mass., Feb. 3, aged 45. Sister Perry was converted in youth, joined the Mr. Church, and remained a worthy member the death. In her sickness she endured much suffering with patience. An hour or two previous to her death, in answer to the inquiry of her afflicted husband, if Jesus was precious, she answered "Vest Lamberton Control of the Lamb.—

Mrs. Basheba, wife of Mr. Philip Perry, died in Savoy, Mass., Feb. 3, aged 45. Sister Perry was converted in youth, joined the Mr. Church, and remained a worthy member the death. In her sickness she endured much suffering with particular tribulation, having washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.—

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Oren Bent.

Oren description as a content of the peace and good will toward men."

Oren Bent. OREN BENT. ward men." Poland, Me.

fine and correct thoughts on the decline of the gay and thoughtless, when he died, an impression was made upon my mind which will be co-existent with it. Five long years have passed away since the event, yet it lives in memory.

Industrial the word and the principles of the p was begun and carried on for a season with great eclat and enthusiasm, but without, as a general As conference is drawing near, it will be well ten there in imagination, weeping over the hal-Many who were far gone in intemperance, signed the pledge, abandoned their cups, entered the list of public speakers, and became reformers without ever reaching the essential principle of REPLY TO DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY their accountability to God, without admitting the necessity of a change of moral character as the sure ground of permanent reformation of manners. Thus men who denied the doctrines of the Bible—unbelievers, infidels, deists, atheists even, were set up as reformers. These reformers—some of them at least, spoke evil of the ordinances of God, of the Church, of the ministers of the ces of God, of the Church, of the ministers of the gospel—denouncing those who entertained principles at variance with their own. The Washingtonian reformation fell so much into this channel, that it lost its power, and will probably pass away and be numbered with the things that were. We do not mean to insinuate that no good has been accomplished by this movement. Many have been saved from a drunkard's grave by it. But we do mean to say, that any and every reformatory measure which does not recognize the gospel and its institutions as the only permanent foundation, must be uncertain, irregular, and of short continuance. And no institution can be permanent for good—though it may be for evil—which is not based upon the gospel as its chief corner stone.—Gen. Evan.

Who are contentious and do not obey the truth.

In a former number, I endeavored to show, that, in justice, the slavelsholder had no right to compensation for the emacipation of the slave had no right to compensation for the emacipation of the slave head no right which was right to compensation for the emacipation of the slave head of that which was right, he could not be the loser, but would in the end be the gainer; that emantification of that in the doing of that which was right, he could not be the loser, but would in the end be the gainer; that emantification of the hands as a slaves together. In this number I will say something in regard to remuneration to the slave, and other interests which are injured by the continuance of slavery in the Southern States.

In every estimate in reference to compensation, we must remember that the slaves in this country have a long and weighty bill to bring in against us. They and their fathers have been running us in debt for more than two hundred years. We have become greatly their debtors. When we took away from them their right to themselves, the foundation right, the post in the middle, as it were, to which every other right was tied, we actually took away every thing from them. We displaced for themselves,

BUNYAN'S TOMB.

Bunyan was buried in Bunhill fields, where his tomb is often visited. Not long ago, a funeral took place there, which was attended, among others, by the celebrated Doctor Maginn, for a long time one of the most brilliant writers for Blackwood's Magazine. As soon as the ceremony was over, the docter said to the sexton, "Gravedigger, show me the tomb of John Bunyan!" The grave-digger led the way, and was followed by Maginn, who seemed deeply thoughtful. As they approached the place, the doctor stopped, and touching him on the shoulder, said, "tread lightly." Maginn bent over the grave for some time in melancholy mood, deeply affected, and tlength exclaimed, in solemn tones, as he turned away, "Sleep on I thou prince of dreamers." The dreamer? had lain there one hundred and fifty years, but no lapse of time has destroyed the spell which he still holds over the strongest minds.

Presbyterian.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Whether a dying man can maintain any continued attention to things through his senses, we are not not continued attention to things through his senses, we are not not continued attention to things through his senses, we he need not inquire. It is enough for him if, in the spirit, he possess the peace and joy of believing, a term of the process the peace and joy of believing. The sentiments of the possess the peace and joy of believing. The sentiments of the possess the peace and joy of believing. The sentiments of the possess the peace and joy of believing. The sentiments of the possess the peace and joy of believing. The sentiments of the sentiments of the possess the peace and joy of believing. How beautiful thou art!" Jean when the possess the peace and joy of believing. How beautiful thou art!" Jean her inquiring how he felt, his last word was sent word, "Jesus Christ—love—the same thing." She asked, "In God?" he answered, "In Jeans." On her inquiring how he felt, his last word was sent the sent had been administration to be sent to be a sent to the posses the peace and joy

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

ated a peaceful and happy death, and would have given worlds, had it been in their power, to have conversed with their friends in that trying moment, and to have learned that all was well; but of that high privilege they were deprived. Sill, in view of their pious lives, they have hope.

Others may not feel on this subject as I do, but I feel that I, both in public and private, have laid too much stress upon the happy and triumphant death of the Christian. I now look more at the entire life.

Lucy Bogle, our venerable mother in Israel, died in Needham, Mass., Nov. 5, aged 82 years. Many of our older preachers will remember our departed friend and her pious lumband, who went to heaven a few years before her. For more than fifty-five years mother B. was a member of the Methodist E. Church. She was a member of the Methodist E. Church. She was a member of the formed in Needham. Old Needham eircuit is renowned in early New Egland Methodism. Mother B. patiently endured the severe trials incident to our infant cause. She delighted to administer to the comfort of the laborious itinerant. Her house was the birth-place of many precious souls. She lived a life of prayer and praise, and found death a conquered foe.—At her funeral services, the old Christ-honored church was entire life.

Mrs. EMELINE, wife of Mr. Hiram Hillman, of Troy, died

J. CURRIER.

Br. CALVIN CHICK, of Plymouth, Me., died Jan. 31, aged 41 years. Br. C. experienced religion about 5 years ago, and joined the M. E. Church, of which he remained a consistent and exemplary member, until called to join the blessed throng above. He was a kind husband, an affectionate and dutiful son, a highly respected citizen, and a devoted Christian. He his end with a clear prospect, saying, "All is e died in peace, and rests with Christ, where may

Rev. CYRUS KING died in Saco, Me., Feb. 1, aged 56 .-

Mrs. BASHEBA, wife of Mr. Philip Perry, died in Savoy friends. Savoy, Feb. 21.

Mr. Annis Merrill died in Lyman, N. H., Feb. 1, in DECLINE OF WASHINGTONIANISM.

The Watchman of the Valley presents some into and correct thoughts on the decline of the was confined to his home, but he was ready to give a reason for the hope that was in him. Father Merrill has been a member of the M. E. Church for more than forty years. As Washingtonian movement in the land. It is true as men live, that unless the principles of religion

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal.

NO. IX.

COMPENSATION TO THE SLAVES. There is retributive justice in the Divine administrat

the South American states. Where are the invaders and slaveholders of those countries? Those, among their children, who have not merged their blood and name among those whom their fathers once oppressed, are now seeking their bread in other lands. The same process, although not in the osual sanguinary manner, is at this time going forward in the West Indies. The former slaveholders, being in debt, as they always are in our country, are now selling off their large estates in small lots to emancipated slaves, who are becoming the real proprietors. In this way, the land and the government are actually passing into their hands. If the past is an interpreter of the future, what is the event which awaits our Southern States in this country? There was a great mistake, into which many fell, not long since—to suppose, that after we had served ourselves of the slaves, even to repletion, and had no longer any profitable use for them, that God would allow us to ship them off to Africa, with the bare remuneration of their passage and six months provision. As far as Colonization may promote Christianity in that country, we can heartily bid it God speed; but as a remedy for slavery, having exerted itself for nearly thirty years, with the entire patronage of the wealthy and influential or the result of the country was the service of the sealthy and influential or the country was the entire patronage of the wealthy and influential or the service of the service of the slavery, having exerted itself for nearly thirty years, with the entire patronage of the

it God speed; but as a remedy for slavery, having exerted itself for nearly thirty years, with the entire patronage of the wealthy and influential on its side, it has now, we think, proved itself to be utterly hopeless.

But there are other interests injured by the continuance of slavery. It is a mistake to suppose that the North has been benefitted by Southern slavery, and that on that account it should bear an equal proportion in the supposed losses arising from emancipation. Slavery benefits no one, but, on the contrary, corrupts and injures every thing connected with its contrary. should bear an equal proportion in the supposed losses arising from emancipation. Slavery benefits no one, but, on the contrary, corrupts and injures every thing connected with it.—But how far the North has been guilty, and is, consequently, under a moral obligation to bear the burden for the removal of slavery, I cannot determine. One thing, however, is quite evident—that at the formation of the Federal constitution, there was at least a tacit understanding that this curse should not be continued in the Union. But instead of this, it seems to have been the policy of the South, for the last thirty years, on the contrary, to strengthen and spread it. The consequence have been the policy of the South, for the last thirty years, on the contrary, to strengthen and spread it. The consequence has been, that the North has been not only disappointed, but greatly the loser. As joint partners, the one has been industrious and saving, while the other has been profuse and prodigal. The latter has lived within his income, and has accumulated; the former, beyond his, and has been, all the while, spending that which the other had saved. And could the truth be ascertained, I have no doubt that the North has already paid more than the Hon. Hemy Clay's estimate, more than 1,200 millions of dollars, in consequence of the continuance of slavery by the South, and is now incurring debts approximating again to that enormous sum, in unjust and offensive

of slavery by the South, and is now incurring debts approx-imating again to that enormous sum, in unjust and offensite wars for the very purpose of spreading it.

An old merchant, by no means favorable to abolitionism, told me that it was estimated by those in the Southern trace, that the city of New York alone, during the last twenty years many items of losses sustained by the North. Take another:

A few years ago the Post Office department at the North made

\$600,000, clear of all expenditures; while the South, during the
same period, fell behind meeting her expenses 571,600 dollars. In this way, the North is continually making up the deficiencies of the South. Nearly the whole weight of the General Government is met by a tariff on articles of consumption a mere fraction of which are used at the South; for the three million slaves and the poor white folks consume but very little. The consumers of sugar at the North have been paying about \$2,000,000 annually to a small strip of sugar planters on the Gulf of Mexico, and even now, while they have already a monopoly of thirty per cent, over all others, they are knocking at the door of Congress to be protected still more against the free labor of the emancipated slaves in the West Indies, who, they are continually towing, will not work at all. But the fact is, they are working too much for Southern interest, Government is met by a tariff on articles of

are continually vowing, will not work at all. But the fact is, they are working too much for Southern interest.

The same losses are sustained in ecclesiastical affairs as have been in civil matters. By a deep planned policy, the books of our Book Concern have always been about 25 per cent, cheaper at the South than other books, and consequently about as much dearer at the North; so that the poor laboring members on the hills of New England have been made to contribute to the reading of the Southern planter, while at the same time he would not allow his slaves to read even the Bible. Some years ago, at the breaking down of the United States Bank, the Book Concern reported a loss, by exchanges, of about \$10,000 in one year, nearly the whole of which arose from the depreciated currency of the South. Similar instances might be adduced, to almost any extent, if there were space to record them.

space to record them.

Now, there is nothing more evident than that all slavehold around the substitute of the s gressor, evidently to teach nim that he is similing, to on him from it, and to warn him of future wrath. God', has forbidden slavery: "We to him who uses his net services without wages, and giveth him not for his work, most of the ministers at the South, however, do not s understand it, or have given such an exposition of i make it of no effect. But God is now writing the tru mentary upon his word in the blights and barrenness, exha-tion and depopulation which are spreading themselves of the whole South. Jamestown, for instance, the former capiof Virginia, and the first depot of slavery in our country teaching them their error, calling upon them to desist from the humble themselves before him. Now, the question a Is it right for the North to step in, before they are converted to their error, to shield them from the operations of those laws which God has designed to bring them to see their valuings and to lead them to a state of contrition? God controversy with them. There is a moral lesson to be learne and to be experienced. Millions of compensation will be of a and to be experienced. Minima of compensation with the art avail to them while they are warring against the moral laws of God and liberty. The best boon which, at present, we can give the South, is our advice, our entreaties, and our prayers, that they would immediately desist, and let the oppressed go free; then God will remove his stroke from then Newcastle, N. Y., Feb. 12. D.

## Advertisements.

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D. DE VINNE

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and fer Hill & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and left sale, at lowest prices, a large assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Board; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Visiting Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Hair Pencils; Indelable lak; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slates; Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; Portfolios &c., &c.

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tent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it.

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Stove in use, are requested to call and see this State in the tion, at No. 36 Union St. LLWIS JOMES & SOA.

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Where they have every facility for the manufacture of every description of Church Organs, comprising an extensive factory built expressly for the purpose; a large stock of most thoroughly seasoned wood of various kinds, some of which has been considered to the control of t

built expressly for the purpose; a large stock of most domost by seasoned wood of various kinds, some of which has been stored upwards of twenty years, rendering it invaluable for certain purposes; first rate workmen in the various branches, who have been for a long time in their employ,—which together with great personal experience and unremitted application, enables them to protect inducements worthy the consideration of the public.

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They have supplied many of the principal churches throughout he country with Organs, among which are several of the largest class. They would refer to the following:—the church of the late Dr. Channing, the Tremont Temple, and the church of the Holy Cross, in Boston; the Rev. Dr. Dewey's, and the Rev. Mr. Bellows' churches in New York; Rev. Mr. Farley's, in Brooklyn; and St. Luke's and St. Philip's churches in Philip's churches

Adelphia.

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Sun Jan. Sd

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Permit me, r you, for the ge as lately con you feel assur Jesus Christ is

AN ADDRI

Vol. XVII

you need not, hour, without a salvation. The sess. May you friends, an uns prosperity. [ Christians-em Let me, then, suggest a few v may you remer your all every course, already could not have this, moment by sin. O! shun, fang, all anger or of speech, p bearing, the lov irreligious perso rance; in a word Guard specially most liable. E sin, as rotten we soul, to God alor ers, physical, me erty, all your l reputation, time sponsibilty; shursolve to be whole what it may. T Aim at great thir and seek all in G God too often, or The command is your God." It

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not vow to God to Bind all, and ke take back any ' Let me next e faith in Christ for by faith. Most C are in danger of to feeling. This, religion, but it is state of pure affect Continually give feeling. Believe believe. Faith is its fruits. And rea fruit. "Believe a first. You are sav not according to you your faith." As s saved; and as long; If you believe for but And ever remember lieve that you do n ask for, for Jesus' receive, but that yo ask and believe in clines, or wholly d ed, still believe. ery breath. Cons animal life; so is

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